



CENTER FOR GOVERNMENT



Alabama Department of Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention

Statewide Plan for Prevention and Intervention Part I of II

AUM Center for Government
2/28/2011

Executive Summary

During 2010, Auburn Montgomery Center for Government and Public Affairs (AUM), in collaboration with the Alabama Department of Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention (ADCAP) conducted a study to inform a State Plan to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect for Alabama.

AUM gathered information about prevention and intervention strategies by a review of secondary information and through focus group research.

- Focus groups and surveys were conducted in 12 selected Mental Health Catchment Areas,
- 184 representatives from area Juvenile Court systems, schools, service providers, mental health providers and DHR representatives participated in the survey.

Based on their input, we recommend the following strategies to reduce Child Abuse and Neglect in the state of Alabama.

Statewide Strategies

ADCAP, along with statewide providers and other agency partners, should develop strategies in the following areas:

Provide education, training and mentoring for parents, educators, providers, law enforcement and at risk communities

- More comprehensive parenthood training for “at risk” populations
- Community-wide training for health care providers and school/daycare personnel to identify and report abuse
- More effective training for children and young adults in how to protect themselves from abuse, conflict resolution, internet safety, and “bullying” prevention.

Provide support and resources through the schools

- Provide more counselors and interventionists in individual schools
- Provide early intervention on behavior problems through schools and after school programs
- Distribute awareness and educational information through the schools.

Implement strategies to prevent drug abuse

- Develop effective and accessible substance abuse programs for parents and adult partners of parents
- Advocate for unborn children of substance abusers
- Local intensive outpatient drug treatment

Facilitate more collaboration between agencies and providers

- Remove barriers to interagency collaboration
- Manpower for more interagency collaboration
- Provider communication and collaboration of resources between each other to coordinate service and reach more families

Improve legal remedies; make parents accountable for their children

- Access to more and emphasis on timely legal remedies
- Courts provide more meaningful consequences for noncompliance
- Encourage parental accountability, consequences, and even criminal punishment when necessary
- Provide flexibility in implementing rules and regulations to act in the best interest of children

Catchment Area Strategies

The study was designed to uncover specific needs in the 12 selected catchment areas. Even though statewide strategies will be a major help to preventing child abuse and neglect, the most significant progress can be made at a county/catchment area level. Local advocates know each other, live close to the problems and issues and are more enthusiastic about getting things done.

We recommend the following local, catchment area/county approach:

1. Collaborative leadership
 - ADCAP, in collaboration with other agencies and providers, assign an area leader to facilitate the implementation of catchment area plans.
2. Catchment Area Action Groups
 - Area leaders bring together a team of catchment area representatives from the courts, schools, law enforcement, mental health and DHR. Many of the participants in the focus groups expressed an interest in continuing to work together to address child abuse and neglect in their areas.
3. Focus Group Results
 - Catchment Area Action Groups should start with the findings from the focus groups and begin to implement the “most important” strategies as seen by the focus group. Action Groups should set goals representing the reduction of child abuse and neglect, implement strategies and share results with other catchment areas.
4. Share and Report Results on a statewide basis
 - Prepare regular reports on achievements and success stories; use this information as a means of collaboration statewide.

Chart A

Summary of the “Most Important” Strategies to reduce Child Abuse and Neglect in Alabama Catchment Areas

Education, Training and/or Mentoring of Parents and Families	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate parents in hospital at birth of every child Mandatory parent teacher meetings in schools Family enrichment centers to teach parenting and provide services for positive family life Focus on healthy families, what they are, what they look like. Shaken baby type teaching Broad spectrum of parenting education Job Skill Training Mentoring for Parents and Youth Target Programs in area where problems are the worst Training Programs for Teen Parents Mandatory parenting classes for all expectant parents Parenting Training Parenting skills education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent education Mandatory parenting classes – link to school registration Quality parenting and education skills Prevention education within the schools Primary prevention education Educate children about abuse and neglect awareness Teach good touch, bad touch; also about emotional abuse. Specialized abuse and neglect training for and within law enforcement Community-wide training on identifying and reporting abuse Teen birth prevention/ family planning / Sex education within the schools Partner programs/mentoring for parents and children, self-esteem, self-worth
School Interaction - Social workers, counselors and/or interventionists	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health and Social Worker within each school More school interventionists More social workers for intervention More School Social Workers and More Education of Teachers about Child Abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social workers in schools Proactive school counselors; identify problems in children’s lives Early intervention on behavior problems through schools and after school program
Drug Abuse Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug abuse prevention Advocate for unborn children of substance abusers Increase substance abuse programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible anger management class Local intensive outpatient drug treatment

Mental Health Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Provider Resources to close the gap for non-chronic clients in need of Mental Health Services Quick access to mental health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive anger management services – impulse control, etc. Provide mental health services for children
Change/work through more effective legal and accountability remedies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access To/More Emphasis on Timely Legal Remedies Courts providing more meaningful consequences for noncompliance Parental Accountability, consequences, criminal punishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility of rules and regulations within the agencies addressing child abuse prevention to act in the best interest of children More parental accountability to reduce frustration
Make it easier to get service through FRCs and the community	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More accessible family resource centers More people to deliver family resource center services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to community service and recreation for families in rural and high poverty areas
Provide access to transportation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services; transportation Access to transportation 	
Facilitate more interagency and provider collaboration	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove barriers to interagency collaboration Manpower for more interagency collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provider communication and collaboration of resources between each other to coordinate service and reach more families
Other strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After school activities for children - After School Enrichment/Community Activities for Children Change communities - Change communities' values systems around child abuse and neglect Crisis care - Readily Accessible Crisis Care Program Resources In Home services - Broad home visitation services Parent support - Respite and support programs for parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential care for children - Quality residential care for children Focus on kids in trouble - Resources to address kids in trouble when not from court Pre-system intervention - Pre-system intervention for prevention Early intervention - Screening for early intervention

Source: Focus Group Results, 2010

Chart B

“Best Practices” for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

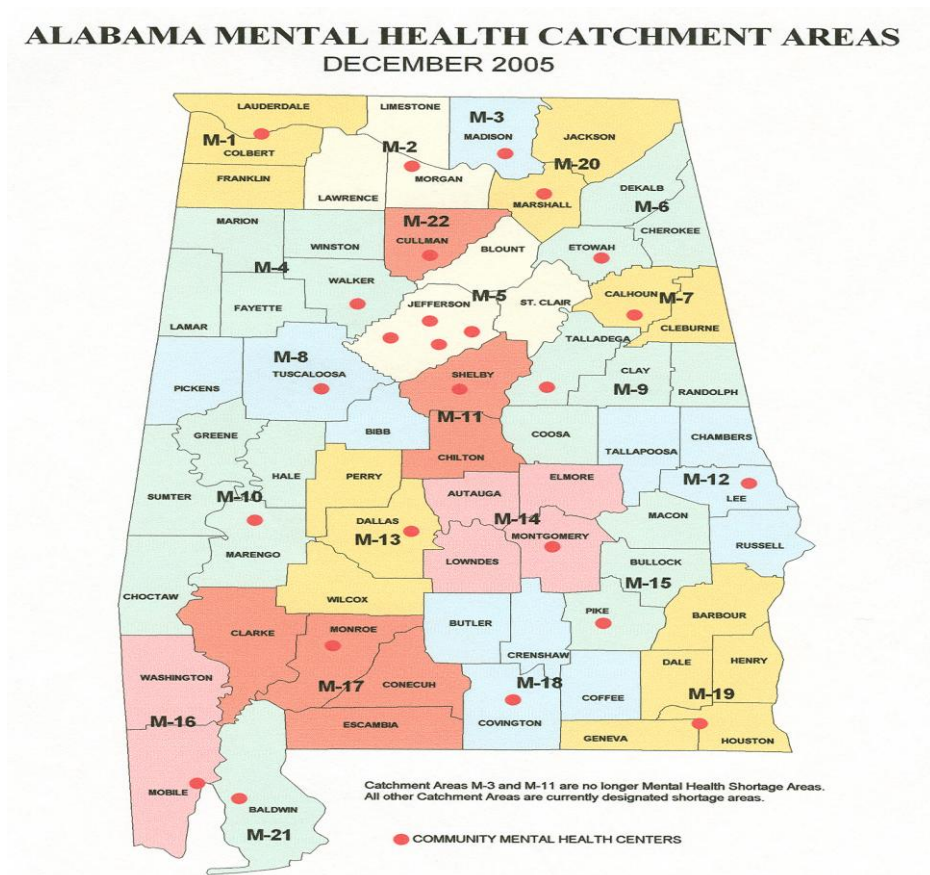
1. More comprehensive parenthood training for “at risk” populations
2. Community-wide training for health care providers and school/daycare personnel to identify and report abuse
3. More effective training for children and young adults in how to protect themselves from abuse, conflict resolution, internet safety, and “bullying” prevention
4. Expanded childcare options for working parents
5. Widespread community awareness and involvement in abuse prevention
6. Access to mental health services for both children and families
7. Effective and accessible substance abuse programs for parents and adult partners of parents
8. Shelters for women and children
9. Access to legal remedies for abused children and partners
10. Licensed, trained, and effective foster care
11. Professionally staffed residential care for children from abusive settings
12. Crisis care programs that provide immediate assistance to parents in a time of crisis by offering a telephone helpline, crisis caretakers, crisis nurseries, and crisis counseling. (Every DHR is required to have a 24-hour crisis care program).
13. Community-wide home visitation programs for new parents

Source: Secondary Study, 2010

Catchment Area												
	M1 Lauderdale Colbert Franklin	M4 Marion Winston Fayette Lamar Walker	M6 DeKalb Cherokee Etowah	M7 Clebune Calhoun	M9 Clay Randolph Talladega Coosa	M10 Greene Marengo Sumter Hale Choctaw	M12 Tallapoosa Chambers Lee Russell	M13 Perry Dallas Wilcox	M15 Pike Bullock Macon	M16 Washington	M17 Clarke Monroe Conecuh Escambia	M18 Butler Crenshaw Covington Coffee
Top Needs	Educate parents in hospital at birth of every child	Change communities values systems around child abuse and neglect	Courts providing more meaningful consequences for noncompliance	Mental Health and Social Worker within each school	Parental Accountability, consequences, criminal punishment	Job Skill Training	Manpower for more interagency collaboration	Quality parenting and education skills	Social workers in schools	Increase substance abuse programs	Pre-system intervention for prevention	Accessible anger management class
	Resources to address kids in trouble when not from court	Remove barriers to interagency collaboration	Private Provider Resources to close the gap for non-chronic clients in need of Mental Health Services	Mandatory parenting classes – link to school registration	More school interventionists	Mentoring for Parents and Youth	Quick access to mental health services	Primary prevention education	Teach good touch, bad touch; also about emotional abuse.	Prevention education within the schools	More accessible family resource centers	Local intensive outpatient drug treatment
	Mandatory parent teacher meetings in schools	Respite and support programs for parents	Educate children about abuse and neglect awareness	Advocate for unborn children of substance abusers	More social workers for intervention	Target Programs in area where problems are the worst	Broad home visitation services	Teen birth prevention/ family planning / Sex education within the schools	Partner programs/mentoring for parents and children, self-esteem, self-worth	Mandatory parenting classes for all expectant parents	More people to deliver family resource center services	Early intervention on behavior problems through schools and after school programs
	Quality residential care for children	Readily Accessible Crisis Care Program Resources	After School Enrichment/Community Activities for Children		Broad spectrum of parenting education	Training Programs for Teen Parents	Access to services; transportation	Intensive anger management services – impulse control, etc.	Access to community service and recreation for families in rural and high poverty areas	Parenting Training	Parent education	Proactive school counselors; identify problems in children's lives
	Family enrichment centers to teach parenting and provide services for positive family life	Access To/More Emphasis on Timely Legal Remedies				More School Social Workers and More Education of Teachers about Child Abuse	Specialized abuse and neglect training for and within law enforcement	Community-wide training on identifying and reporting abuse	More parental accountability to reduce frustration	Flexibility of rules and regulations within the agencies addressing child abuse prevention to act in the best interest of children		Parenting skills education
	Focus on healthy families, what they are, what they look like. Shaken baby type teaching								Provide mental health services for children	Access to transportation		
	Drug abuse prevention								Screening for early intervention			
									Provider communication and collaboration of resources between each other to coordinate service and reach more families			

Catchment Area Summaries

The following are the summary reports of the individual catchment area focus groups conducted in the following counties.

**M-2**

Limestone
Morgan
Lawrence

M-4

Fayette
Lamar
Marion
Winston
Walker

M-6

DeKalb
Cherokee
Etowah

M-7

Calhoun
Cleburne

M-9

Clay
Randolph
Talladega
Coosa

M-10

Hale
Greene
Sumter
Marengo
Choctaw

M-12

Tallapoosa
Chambers

Lee
Russell

M-13

Perry
Dallas
Wilcox

M-15

Pike
Bullock
Macon

M-16

Washington
Mobile

M-17

Clarke
Monroe
Conecuh
Escambia

M-18

Butler
Crenshaw
Covington
Coffee

Catchment Area M-1

Lauderdale, Colbert, Franklin Counties

Participating Stakeholders

Sheffield City Schools
Lauderdale DHR
Colbert DHR
Franklin DHR
The Healing Place
Healing Place/Univ of NAL
SFSC
Colbert DA
Safeplace Inc.
Colbert County Schools

All Strategies Listed

1. Faith based family and neighborhood involvement
2. Educate parents in hospital at birth of every child
3. Reduce caseworker caseloads
4. High school based teen parenting, life skills training
5. Counseling for kids in detention centers
6. Resources to address kids in trouble when not from court
7. Mandatory parent teacher meetings in schools
8. Follow up one on one after counseling; pre and post-tests; measuring effect of family counseling
9. Continuum of mental health services for mental health prevention and treatment
10. Drug abuse prevention
11. Prosecution for every case of child endangerment
12. Have a safe house for children who are in trouble
13. Family enrichment centers to teach parenting and provide services for positive family life
14. Educate children and parents about what abuse is.
15. Teach children and teens coping skills, which live in abusive homes.
16. Strict truancy rules and consequences for non-compliance.
17. Provide proper nutrition and physical education to prevent abuse and neglect.
18. More positive mentors for kids and parents.
19. Build a positive, even prestigious image of learning about how to parent.
20. Focus on healthy families, what they are, what they look like. Shaken baby type teaching.
21. Job development and placement training for High school dropouts.
22. Teach parents and children the laws that influence prevention.
23. Transportation, better mass transit.
24. Affordable quality daycare.
25. Attack the meth problem by making ephedrine a prescribed drug.
26. Additional shelters
27. Quality residential care for children
28. Community awareness and involvement; recognize child abuse and neglect.
29. School-based family support; program Teachers and room mothers get to know kids better
30. Assessment of children to identify children's needs; consider using BBST with counselors.
31. System to track children in trouble.
32. Program, training for the value of family.

Top Strategies

1.	Educate parents in hospital at birth of every child
2.	Provide resources to identify children before they get to court
3.	Require mandatory parent teacher meetings in schools
4.	Provide quality residential care for children
5.	Provide family enrichment centers to teach parenting and services for positive family life
6.	Teach about healthy families; what they are, what they look like
7.	Enforce drug abuse prevention initiatives

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Educate parents in the hospital at birth of every child

Action Steps:

- Get hospitals' cooperation (4 hospitals) to train health care workers (sensitivity training) and patient educators in parenting training
- Provide training to new parents pre and/or post hospital
- Get medical, educators and social workers together
- Bring pediatricians together
- Educate parents, involve court, hospitals and school partnerships
- Develop a curriculum
- Find multi-layer funding sources
- Implement incentives for participation

Strategy 2: Resources to address children with mental health issues before they get to court

Action Steps:

- Identify the kids in trouble
- Determine who would be able to identify children in trouble
- Schools do some of this
- Develop in investment plan in our children campaign.
- Educate the community.
- Provide, identify funding streams. Permanent source.
- Learn from other mental health service areas.

Strategy 3: Mandatory parent teacher meetings in schools

Action Steps:

- Make it part of the juvenile justice act
- Sanctions associated with not doing it; enforcement aspect; forced community service
- Legislation
- Build consensus among schools and parents
- Schedule after hours meetings.
- Encourage, help parents to be able to meet
- Provide child care.
- Educate parents about importance of the meetings
- Find technology solutions
- Home visits. Find grant source.
- School personnel going out to homes.
- Get home visiting funds from DCA.

Strategy 4: Quality residential care for children who have to be away from home to be safe.

Action Steps:

- Recruit a residential provider.
- Find sustainable funding resource.
- Decide what services to provide through the home.
- Decide what the audience is in the catchment area.
- Are foster home an option? Improved system. More.
- Sub-contract through Medicaid.

Strategy 5: Family enrichment centers to teach parenting and provide services for positive family life

Action Steps:

- Copy existing centers(Family Success Center) and promote their capabilities for all types of families
- Provide resources, volunteers to work in centers.
- Transportation.
- Offer appealing, needed wide variety of services.
- Improve the capacity of the centers – long term plan.
- Community-wide collaboration to make it happen; Spokespersons; Community leader involvement
- Change image of the center to a place to enrich your family.
- Provide incentives – Wal-Mart gift cards-fun activities
- Network with other groups, including faith-based groups

Strategy 6: Focus on healthy families, what they are, what they look like. Shaken baby type teaching

Action Steps:

- Same as above and #1. Educating parenting

Strategy 7: Drug abuse prevention

Action Steps:

- Juvenile Drug courts are working
- Make ephedrine a prescription drug, controlled substance.
- Emphasis Teen ALANON.
- Reinforce the successful school drug prevention programs.
- More funding for successful programs.
- Tap into the mental health clearinghouse for prevention information.
- The Drug Story drama for children and families. Do more of it.
- Provide more opportunity for resources and jobs to reduce drug abuse.
- Conduct root cause research to identify community causes for drug problems.

Final Thoughts

1. Focus on “the center of the problem”... work with every new baby and parents in hospital before the baby goes home. Provide families with a resource booklet, phone numbers, etc. Make it easy to access resources, receive services. Use 211 services. Provide more resources so help can be provided.
2. Transportation.
3. Mobile services in catchment area. Take services to people.
4. Work with ministerial associations. Help churches come together.
5. We are a community of uncoordinated ideas. Help us to provide more coordinated services. Help us to provide funding for coordinated services.
6. Coordinate the development of strategies and resource application for the catchment area. Coordinated assessment, literature, pooled resources. Focus on the most important issues.
7. Identify a limited number of issues to attack that can be measured. Put a face on the statistic.
8. At the core is to get the community to the point that what affects poor children affects them.
9. Bring faith-based organizations into the solution to problems.
10. Television infomercials telling children what to do if they are being abused or neglected.
11. Television infomercials for parents with tips on reducing stress and what to do instead of abusing their child.
12. Hold educational parent meetings at school about child abuse and neglect prevention, offering free food and an expensive door prize to ensure participation.
13. Increased teachings on pregnancy prevention for teenagers

Catchment Area M-4

Marion, Winston, Fayette, Lamar, and Walker Counties

Participating Stakeholders

Position
Child Outpatient Coordination
Walker County Head Start
Jasper CPC
Walker DHR Director
Marion DHR Director
Federal Programs Dept
Office of Children's Services/ Mental Health
Daybreak Family Violence Program
Lamar County DHR Director

All Strategies Listed

1. Strengthen drug enforcement
2. Teen parenting education
3. Parent mentoring
4. Community awareness – drugs and child abuse
5. Childcare as respite for parents; respite weekend
6. Increase faith based collaboration
7. Continuing family support; support at risk families
8. Financial planning; budgeting skills
9. Prevent teenage pregnancy
10. More in-home services
11. Stress management programs
12. Cross-training, better collaboration between service providers; overcome obstacles to interagency collaboration; age restrictions; confidentiality
13. After school tutoring programs
14. Reduced parent social isolation
15. Community ownership
16. More/better substance abuse effect based education
17. Change communities value systems around child abuse and neglect
18. Change laws that prevent the use “shock” programs
19. Reach children at younger ages
20. Linkages to availability of resources

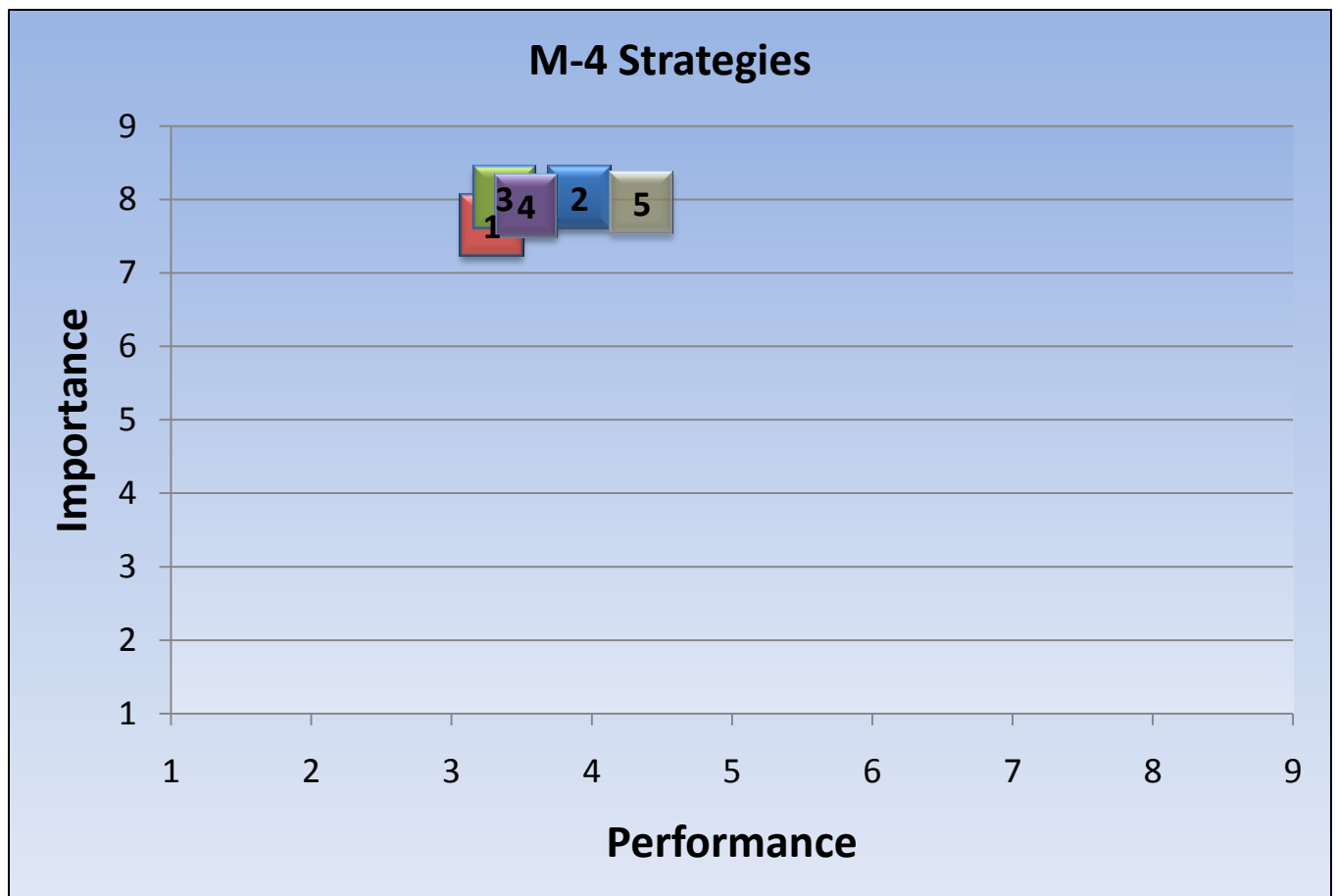
Narrowed List

1. Parent Education and Support
 - a. Parent mentoring
 - b. Continuing family support; support for at risk
 - c. Teen parenting education
 - d. Programs to Prevent teenage pregnancy
2. Respite and Support Programs for Parents
 - a. Childcare as a respite for parents; respite weekend
 - b. After school tutoring programs
3. Abuse (including substance abuse) Awareness Training For Children And Care Givers
 - a. Reach children at younger ages
4. Change communities value systems around child abuse and neglect
 - a. Community-Wide Training On Identifying And Reporting Abuse
 - b. Quality Foster/Residential Care
5. Access To Mental Health Services
6. Substance Abuse Programs -Strengthen drug enforcement
7. Shelters For Homeless Women and Children
8. Access To/ More Emphasis on Timely Legal Remedies
9. Readily Accessible Crisis Care Program Resources
10. Remove Barriers to Interagency Collaboration

Top Strategies

1.	Change communities values systems around child abuse and neglect
2.	Remove barriers to interagency collaboration
3.	Respite and support programs for parents
4.	Readily Accessible Crisis Care Program Resources
5.	Access To/More Emphasis on Timely Legal Remedies

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Changing the Community's Value Systems around child abuse and neglect**Action Steps:**

- Focus on problem families one at a time
- Change image of DHR
- Address misconceptions regarding solutions to abuse and neglect
- Educate the community
- Create a "task force"
- Engage community officials
- Address target groups of abusers

Final Thoughts

- Something concrete should come out of these meetings in a timely manner
- Find us more funding/alternative funding
- More services needed for family support
- Improve collaboration between services and resources
- More emphasis on community awareness
- Consistent message across the state agencies that serve children
- Greater awareness of and access to Substance abuse services and treatment for parents (especially parents that are the lone provider/care-giver for their children)

Catchment Area M-6

Dekalb, Cherokee, and Etowah Counties

Participating Stakeholders

Position
Success By 6 Program Director; United Way of Etowah County
Dekalb County DHR Director
Gadsden City Schools
Cherokee County Family Resource Center
Etowah County Family Services Center
Cherokee County DHR Director
Dekalb County Children's Advocacy Center
Cherokee County Probate Judge
Cherokee County STAR Program
Big Brothers Big Sisters on NE Alabama
Cherokee County CED Mental Health

All Strategies Listed

1. Teach Parent Education
2. Private Provider Resources to close the gap for non-chronic clients in need of Mental Health Services
3. Resources to monitor children on ADD/ADH medication
4. Financial Stability for parents
5. After School Enrichment/Community Activities for Children
6. Pre-birth parenting education
7. In home visits
8. Anger management classes for parents
9. Promote Volunteerism
10. Basic Emergency Training
11. Court involved intervention of at risk children at birth
12. Courts providing more meaningful consequences for noncompliance
13. More resources to provide for the transition from early intervention to the education system
14. Educate children about abuse and neglect awareness
15. Public Awareness and training for mandatory reporting

Top Strategies

1.	Courts providing more meaningful consequences for noncompliance
2.	Private Provider Resources to close the gap for non-chronic clients in need of Mental Health Services
3.	Educate children about abuse and neglect awareness
4.	After School Enrichment/Community Activities for Children

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Courts providing more meaningful consequences for noncompliance

Action Steps:

- Communicate with AOC and local judges
- Ensure that all Judges are in compliance with ASFA
- Create a forum so people can express concerns
- Find some success stories within the catchment area and outside
- Meaningful orientation and training for Judges about child abuse and neglect
- More current data to support child welfare in Alabama
- Address consequences to parents of at risk children at birth through the DA's

Strategy 2: Private Provider Resources to close the gap for non-chronic clients in need of Mental Health Services

Action Steps:

- Find funding for the service
- Engage the Commissioner and local resources to focus on this issue within this catchment area
- Engage the head of children's services and prevention services

Strategy 3: Educate children about abuse and neglect awareness

Action Steps:

- Expand school based education
- Internet Safety training
- Curriculum and approach for special needs children; **Get with behavioral specialists
- Incorporate Shaken Baby and Safe Sleeping programs in children's education
- Law enforcement training on child abuse and neglect

Strategy 4: After School Enrichment/Community Activities for Children

Action Steps:

- Find additional funding
- Parent funded and volunteer resourced after school programs
- Collaborate with local colleges and universities
- Collaborate with other funding sources and with successful local programs

Final Thoughts

- Educate parents
- Parent accountability
- Increasing early intervention services
- More counseling resources for every family member
- Education and empowerment for children
- Courts providing more meaningful consequences
- Incorporate more child abuse prevention programs for adults
- A new day treatment program for the juvenile court youth in Cherokee County (STAR - Saving Teens At Risk) is making a BIG impact (success rate 84% so far), but there is no funding for it next year.
- Target adults who may be potential abusers to show them what child abuse is and the consequences of child abuse. There are plenty of child training programs! TV, radio, workplace training for adults may be effective.
- Divorcing parents parenting classes
- Training for new parents

Catchment Area M-7

Cleburne and Calhoun Counties

Participating Stakeholders

Position
Probate Judge Calhoun County
Juvenile Judge Calhoun County
Calhoun County Family Services Center
Calhoun and Cleburne County ADA
Calhoun County Deputy
Cleburne County DHR
Calhoun County Family Links, Inc.
Calhoun County 2nd Chance
Calhoun/Cleburne County Mental Health Counselor for Juvenile Courts
Administrator – Calhoun Co. Schools
Attorney for Calhoun Co. Schools
Calhoun, Cleburne Children’s Center
Juvenile Probation Officer
Calhoun County Public Health
Calhoun County DHR

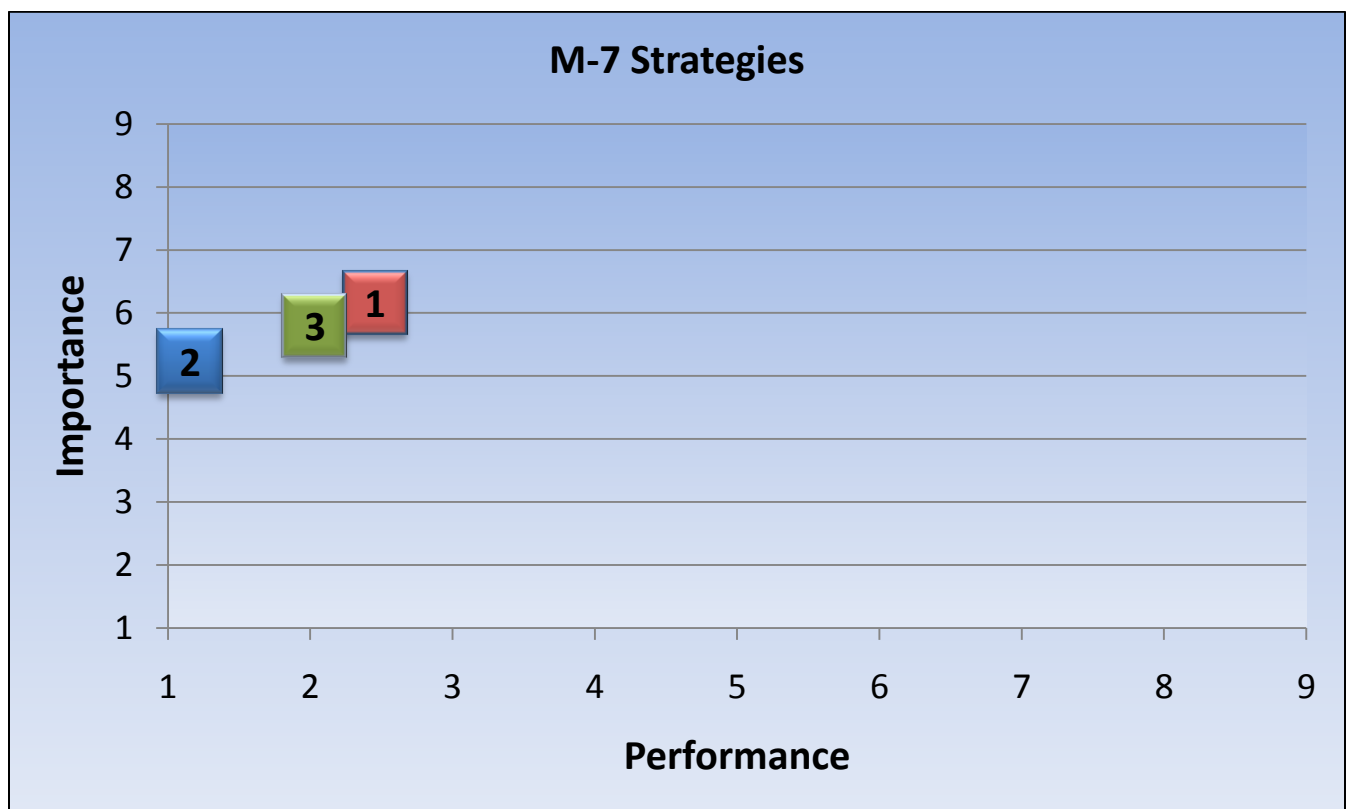
All Strategies Listed

1. Mental Health and Social Worker within each school
2. Parent education about child abuse and neglect issues
3. Simplified Standardization of Age of consent
4. Public education about Mandatory Reporting
5. Specialized unit for drug babies and their mothers
6. Positive support structures for parents
7. Limit welfare dollars for having children
8. PSA campaign for public education about abuse - how to recognize and report
9. Identify and support drug addicted teens
10. More Safe Place locations for children
11. Mandatory parenting classes – link to school registration
12. Abuse and neglect education within 1st Grade Orientation – for parents and children
13. Resource guide and parenting kits for parents of newborns
14. Program to mentor and support new parents after they leave the hospital
15. Create greater awareness of the Safe Haven Act (high schools)
16. Programs to empower victims of abuse to stop the cycle – free counseling, early intervention
17. Specialized units within DHR – sex, drugs, domestic violence protocols
18. More accessible child care for single parents
19. Educate around/use the correlation between domestic violence and abuse to identify potential victims
20. Identify and advocate for children prenatal who are children of drug abusers
21. Safety Training for children about responding in abusive situations
22. Shelters for women and Children

Top Strategies

1.	Mental Health and Social Worker within each school
2.	Mandatory parenting classes – link to school registration
3.	Advocate for unborn children of substance abusers

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Mental Health and Social Worker within each school**Action Steps:**

- Standardized/Uniform training – define and train for positions
- Distinguish role of mental health/social worker and schools counselors
- If we have to start slowly with SOME representation within the system
- Strong liaison with DHR
- Replicate where we have funded and implemented social workers/mental health workers within the school

Strategy 2: Mandatory Parenting Classes – link to school registration**Action Steps:**

- Completion of age appropriate training
- Legislation
- Offer the training through the school system
- Package training through family courts and DHR
- Provide rewards for participation
- Parenting training for special case situations

Strategy 3: Advocate for unborn children of substance abusers**Action Steps:**

- Identify the children
- More strenuous programs for holding pregnant substance abusers accountable for their actions
- Make it a more significant crime for abusing a substance while pregnant - Legislation
- Specialized unit to deal with newborns of drug users
- In house rehab or jail for pregnant substance abusers
- Multidisciplinary approach to legislation

Final Thoughts

- We used to have more prevention specialists that went into the schools and did child abuse awareness presentations. This always prompted reports from children. I think it's a valuable tool in getting children to talk about things that are going on in their homes.
- Prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.
- Resources available in county.
- More in home services available.
- Mandatory testing and reporting to DHR of women who test positive for drugs during pregnancy.
- Follow-up by DHR of newborns whose mothers tests positive for drugs either during pregnancy, delivery, or post-partum.
- Parenting classes required of persons with children who are participating in Methadone programs.
- Free Inpatient and outpatient substance abuse treatment
- No waiting list for substance abuse treatment.

Catchment Area M-9

Clay, Randolph, Talladega, and Coosa Counties

Participants

Position
Talladega County Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
Randolph County DHR
Coosa County DHR
Prevention Coordinator, Cheaha Mental Health Center (serves all 4 counties)
Talladega County School Counselor
Talladega County School Guidance Counselor
Talladega Clay Randolph Child Care Corporation
Sylacauga Alliance for Family Enhancement
Talladega County SAFE, CRIB Coordinator
Talladega County SAFE, ACHMI Coordinator
Principal, Lincoln High Talladega County
Counselor, Lincoln High Talladega County
SRO, Lincoln Schools Talladega County
Counselor, Childersburg Elementary
SAFE- Sylacauga
Talladega County JPO
Student Services Coordinator, Sylacauga City Schools
Sylacauga Juvenile Judge
Sylacauga JPO
Counselor, Fayetteville
Director, FIRST Family Service Center, Talladega County
Special Services Coordinator, SAFE
Counselor, Munford Elementary
Counselor, Comer Elementary
Counselor, Sycamore Elementary
Elementary Coordinator, Talladega County Schools
SAFE
SAFE, Parent Educator
SAFE, Parent Educator
Randolph County Health Department
Director, Cheaha Mental Health
Cheaha Mental Health

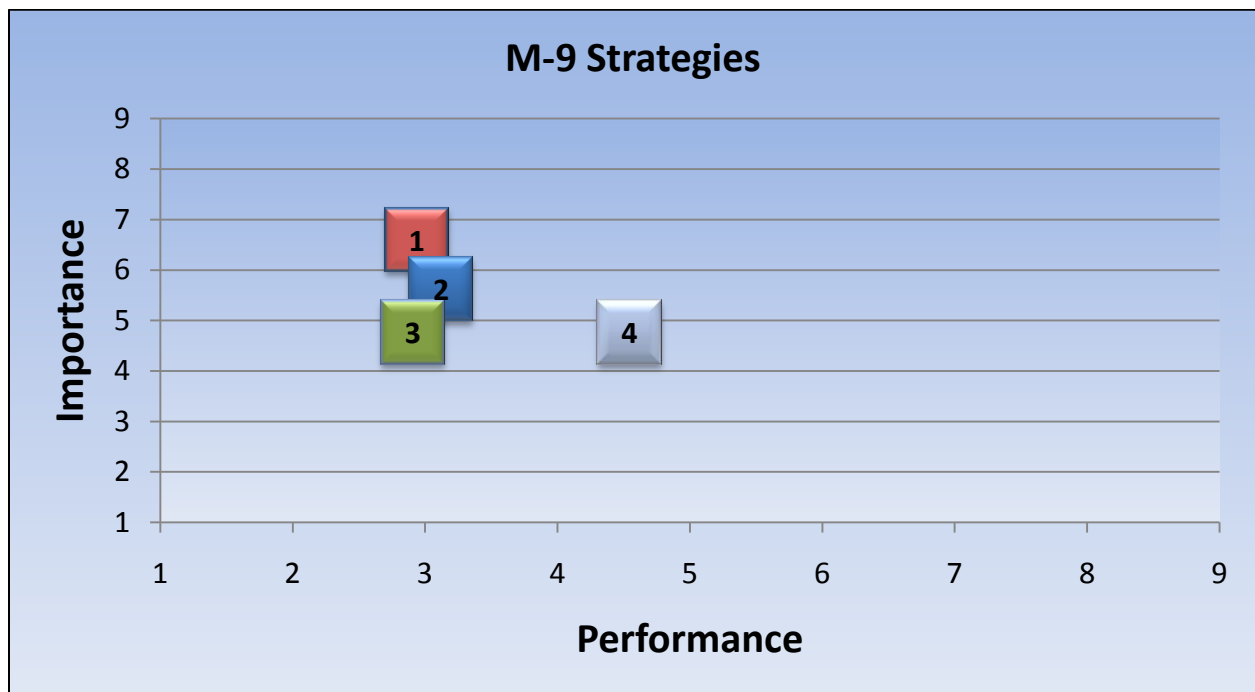
All Strategies Listed

1. Consequences parents of children who misbehave
2. Criminal punishment for parents who fail to be responsible
3. Parenting classes
4. Parental accountability
5. More social workers
6. Spotting drug abuse training for educators
7. Easily accessible services in rural communities
8. More school interventionists
9. Intervention within family
10. Advertising for prevention programs, what it is
11. Evening and weekend daycare
12. Home visitation programs
13. Relationship training
14. Higher expectations and accountability for home schooled children
15. Interagency relationships
16. Church and community involvement
17. Full funding for counselors
18. Promote community awareness
19. Management skills for poor families
20. 24 hour crisis hotline
21. PTSD counseling for students
22. Expand the definition of neglect
23. After school programs, expanded and add them
24. Drug rehab and prevention programs – for Juveniles and adults
25. Drug courts
26. Bi-lingual programs
27. Stricter standards for foster care homes
28. Fatherhood programs
29. Anger management
30. Family programs and evidence based strategies
31. Provide alternative setting for abused/neglected children
32. Better recordkeeping or information to know about abused children
33. Better coordination and communication about situations when children are in an abusive situation
34. Further development of big brother, sister programs
35. Safe homes as a place to go
36. Resources and research-based programs to address bullying
37. Training for school counselors about codes and laws re children
38. Better information about predators
39. More comfort for schools to refer to mental health
40. Teaching proper discipline for parents

Top Strategies

1.	Parental Accountability, consequences, criminal punishment
2.	More school interventionists
3.	More social workers for intervention
4.	Broad spectrum of parenting education

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Parental Accountability

Action Steps:

- Educate parents and educators
- Figure out how to get parents involved; especially non cooperative parents
- Engage teachers
- Parents must stress education for their children
- Fear works
- Everyone needs someone to hold us accountable
- Something like the change conference, court mandated
- Turning Point, 10 week program – need court system to order participation, also DHR

Strategy 2: More school interventionists

Action Steps:

- Hire more school interventionists
- Understand what interventionists do, what they accomplish, how it works
- PR campaign about how interventionists help
- Learn from each other how interventionists are used

Strategy 3: More social workers for intervention

Action Steps:

- Lower case loads for DHR workers
- Manage social worker turnover
- Reduce response time for intervention
- More efficient use of existing resources
- Find more funds to pay for the work they do
- Make abuse “abuse” – no distinction between physical vs. emotional abuse. Deal with the both legislation and regulations.
- More training and re-training for foster parents.
- Tool box for educators, how to handle foster children

Strategy 4: Broad spectrum of parenting education

Action Steps:

- Legislative act requiring parents to have training before having children.
- In hospital parenting classes.
- Focus on problem parents who have many children
- Tie medical payments to parenting education.
- Court ordered parenting classes.
- Parents getting divorce required to take parenting classes
- Education around communication – with family, parents and children.
- Apply classes that are already available in the community

Catchment Area M-10

Greene, Marengo, Sumter, Hale, and Choctaw Counties

Participating Stakeholders

Position
Clarke County DHR
Greene County DHR
Marengo County Mental Health
Marengo County DHR
Marengo County Patrolman
Marengo County Attorney General
Hale County Board of Education
Choctaw County Schools
Hale County Health Department
Marengo County DHR
Probate Judge Marengo County
Marengo County Health Department
Sumter County Health Department
Greene County Schools
Counselor, Hale County Schools

All Strategies Listed

1. Parenting Education including car seat safety
2. Drug and Alcohol Prevention
3. Develop a Common Child Abuse and Neglect Definition
4. Mentoring for Parents and Youth
5. Identifying and Preventing Domestic Violence
6. Anger Management Classes
7. Development of Economic Opportunities
8. Wholesome After School Programs
9. More School Social Workers and More Education of Teachers of about Child Abuse
10. Public Transportation
11. Training Programs for Teen Parents
12. Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs
13. Job Skill Training
14. Daycare
15. Churches Involvement/Faith Based
16. Truancy Reduction
17. Target Programs in area where problems are the worst
18. Collaboration among Counties
19. Self-Esteem/ Character Building Programs
20. Remedial Education/Tutoring

Top Strategies

1.	Job Skill Training
2.	Mentoring for Parents and Youth
3.	Target Programs in area where problems are the worst
4.	Training Programs for Teen Parents
5.	More School Social Workers and More Education of Teachers about Child Abuse

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Job Skill Training

Action Steps:

- Community Organizing around Job Skills with State Funding
- Facilities Exist- but No Funding for Programs
- Identify the Skills Needed among Teens and Adults
- Certification Program-including drug tests, training, and guarantee to employer
- Scale up or Create Co-Op Program
- Transportation

Strategy 2: Mentoring Parents and Youth

Action Steps:

- PTO/ PTSA as a start to Organize Retired Teachers, Civic Organizations, Faith Based Organizations
- Build Initiative Program for Mentors: School Credit, Continuing Education Credits to participate
- Extend Background Checks to Mentors

Strategy 3: Target Programs in are where problems are the worst

Action Steps:

- Mobile Center to meet local needs
- Bring the Resources to the people (i.e. Traveling Jail Cell)
- Network and Link Local Programs and Resources
- Create Cross-Boundary Forums
- Home Visitation Programs are available
- Use Technology/Distance Learning to substitute for gaps- including Transportation

Strategy 4: Training Programs for Teen Parents

Action Steps:

- Involve Health Dept. in training the parents
- Discharge Package as incentive to complete training program
- Train Parents of Teen Parents as well as Train Teen
- ADCAP funds Programs to Train New Parents
- Visitation Program into Counties that do have access and ensure the grants are renewed

Strategy 5: More School Social Workers and Better Education of Teachers about Child Abuse

Action Steps:

- State mandates Curriculum Changes
- Follow-Up to Start of School Training (Distance Learning?)
- More Frequent Training for Educators
- Address the Barriers for Reporting and Visiting Kids (danger therein if the parents find out)

Catchment Area M-12

Tallapoosa, Chambers, Lee and Russell Counties

Participating Stakeholders

Position
Executive Director, CFC
Circle of Care At Risk Youth Coordinator
Lee County DHR
Russell County DHR
Pastor- House of Restoration / Executive Director for CAMF
Tears Inc. Prevention Specialist
Exec Director Crisis Center of Russell Co
District Judge
Exec Director Child Care Resource Center, Inc.
Prevention Supervisor Tears, Inc.
Columbus State University Intern Tears, Inc.
DHR, Tallapoosa County
Domestic Violence Intervention Center
Child Care Resources
Tallapoosa County Health Department

All Strategies Listed

1. Quick access to mental health services
2. Broad Home visitation services
3. Manpower for more interagency collaboration
4. Post-birth assessments of families
5. Anger management services for parents and children
6. Access to services; transportation
7. Interdisciplinary team approach to providing services
8. DHR and School Social worker presence within the schools
9. Specialized Abuse and Neglect Training for and within law enforcement
10. Education about warning signs and Definitions for child abuse and neglect
11. More Collaboration among Mentoring Service Providers
12. More access/capacity to shelters for women and children
13. Before and After School programs; Summer programs for children
14. More and more affordable childcare options
15. Internet safety training for children and parents
16. Education and information for captive audiences; doctor's offices etc.
17. Broad community awareness campaigns
18. Engaging young men/young fathers on education
19. Program to receive perpetrator and spouse for preventive intervention
20. Engage individual involvement in addressing children's needs; servant leadership
21. Family Parenting Education

Top Strategies

1.	Manpower for more interagency collaboration
2.	Quick access to mental health services
3.	Broad home visitation services
4.	Access to services; transportation
5.	Specialized abuse and neglect training for and within law enforcement

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Manpower for more interagency collaboration

Action Steps:

- Eliminating the duplication of services
- More people within the agencies with the defined purpose of collaboration and resource development
- More sharing of information between the agencies
- Communicate what services are available
- More Collaborative meetings
- Communication of common issues; shared database
- Efforts to reduce territorialism
- Coalition of service providers; more collaboration

Strategy 2: Quick access to mental health services

Action Steps:

- Rapid response; someone on call
- Someone to intervene
- Ability to prioritize crisis; triage
- Ability to connect to court system
- Use the capability and relationships of mental health to provide services

Strategy 3: Broad Home visitation services

Action Steps:

- Better perspective of the needs/issues
- Enhance existing services
- Enhance in-home mental health services
- Train law enforcement
- Identify and empower any existing agencies that have access to families and capability

Strategy 4: Access to services; transportation

Action Steps:

- Establishing more services “closer to home”
- Enhance modes of public transportation
- Ability to distinguish true transportation needs
- Plans for handling remote and rural transportation needs
- Identify broader transportation resources – other agencies, taxi companies (Alabama Ride)
- Bring services to schools, bring busses

Strategy 5: Specialized Abuse and Neglect Training for and within law enforcement**Action Steps:**

- Plan for orienting new employees
- Engage chiefs and sheriffs in designating a key person for training
- Continuing education for law enforcement about child abuse and neglect; present at conferences
- Find and distribute a program to educate law enforcement

Final Thoughts

1. Don't reinvent the wheel; improve what we have; do not create more programs
2. More education in the high schools
3. Reach the active military families
4. Talk to young children in schools
5. More Training for professionals, daycare workers and teachers to detect abuse and neglect

Catchment Area M-13

Perry, Dallas, and Wilcox County

Participating Stakeholders

Position
Perry County, Cahaba Mental Health
Perry County DHR
Dallas County DHR
Dallas County Judge
Wilcox County DHR
SABRA Sanctuary, Inc.
Wilcox County Health Department
BAMA Kids, Inc.
Dallas County Schools
Perry County Judge

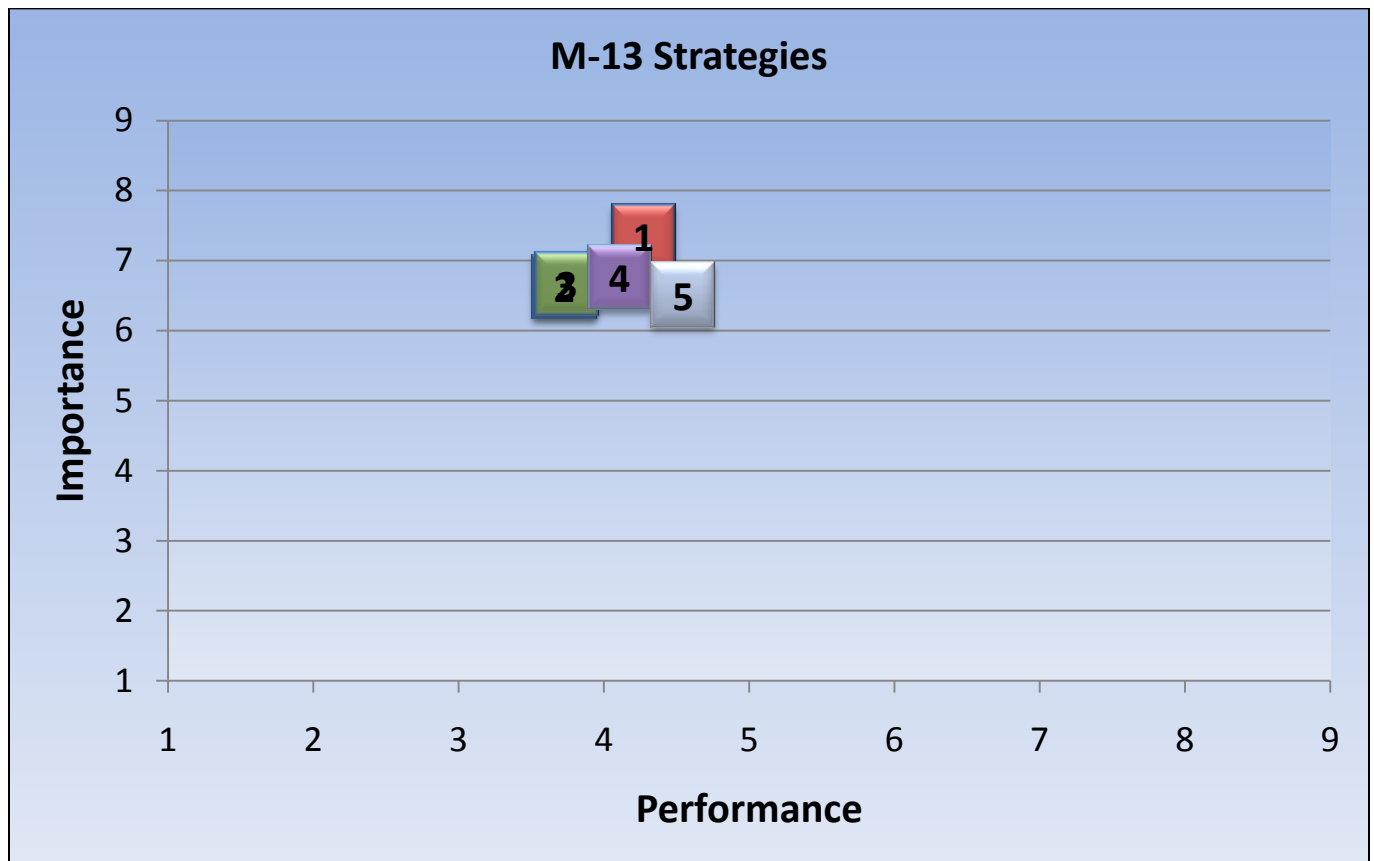
All Strategies Listed

1. Intensive drug abuse and alcohol treatment facility
2. Teen Birth prevention
3. Intensive Anger management classes
4. Quality parenting education skills
5. Educate the children on abuse
6. Educating the Religious and Civic organizations
7. Distribute literature
8. Crisis/Hotline
9. More childcare options
10. More summer youth programs
11. Mentors for teen parents
12. Local child advocacy center
13. Sex education within schools
14. Quality foster care
15. Workshops and trainings on identification of child abuse warning signs for people who work with children
16. Training for Judges
17. Counseling for families in crisis
18. Emergency care options (alternative housing etc.)
19. Therapists and social workers within the schools work with the parents
20. Birth control education

Top Strategies

1.	Quality parenting and education skills
2.	Primary prevention education
3.	Teen birth prevention/ family planning / Sex education within the schools
4.	Intensive anger management services – impulse control, etc.
5.	Community-wide training on identifying and reporting abuse

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Quality parenting and education skills

Action Steps:

- Collaboration with Alabama extension centers for services
- Community wide meeting to discuss needs and allocate resources
- Identify what services are being provided by other agencies; no duplication – use children’s policy council meetings

Strategy 2: Primary prevention education

Action Steps:

- Work with counselors and principals to introduce “Primary Prevention Program” into the schools; Wilcox county – at least one school in each county
- Get grant money

Strategy 3: Teen birth prevention/ Family planning /Sex education within the schools

Action Steps:

- Collaboration with the local health department, schools, Save a Life, and DHR to develop programs; Use the CPC meetings
- Fund through grants from state DHR
- Contact March of Dimes

Strategy 4: Intensive anger management services – impulse control, etc.

Action Steps:

- More targeted groups; Women only groups
- Educate Judges on importance of anger management classes
- Funding for classes
- Leverage current community mental health anger management program
- Collaborate with DHR to connect to other agencies and get program into schools

Strategy 5: Community-Wide Training On Identifying And Reporting Abuse

Action Steps:

- Public awareness campaign; educate public on who to call to report
- Training for volunteers who will speak about identifying and reporting abuse
- Involvement within community meetings and conventions throughout the year; ongoing calendar of community events; PTO meetings, etc.
- Develop standard/consistent literature
- Connect with Prevent Child Abuse America
- Collaboration with department of education, superintendent

Final Thoughts

- Teaching parents how to better themselves and feel good about themselves will also help reduce child abuse and neglect.
- Better and more utilized parenting and teen sex education, including contraceptives
- Better strategies to reduce substance(drugs & alcohol) abuse among teens and adults
- More and better parental control
- Training for school personnel and community-based organizations on child abuse and neglect prevention.
- Economic security for all families
- Job training and adult education
- Section 8 housing and other affordable housing

Catchment Area M-15

Pike, Bullock, and Macon Counties

Participating Stakeholders

Position
Juvenile Court Judge Macon County
Junior Probate Judge Macon County
DHR Bullock County
Macon County Mental Health
Bullock County School System
Macon County School System
Pike County DA Office/ Pike Child Advocacy
Macon County DA Office
Bullock County Public Health
Macon County Public Health
DHR Macon County
Probate Judge, Bullock County
Superintendent, Macon County Schools
DHR, Pike County

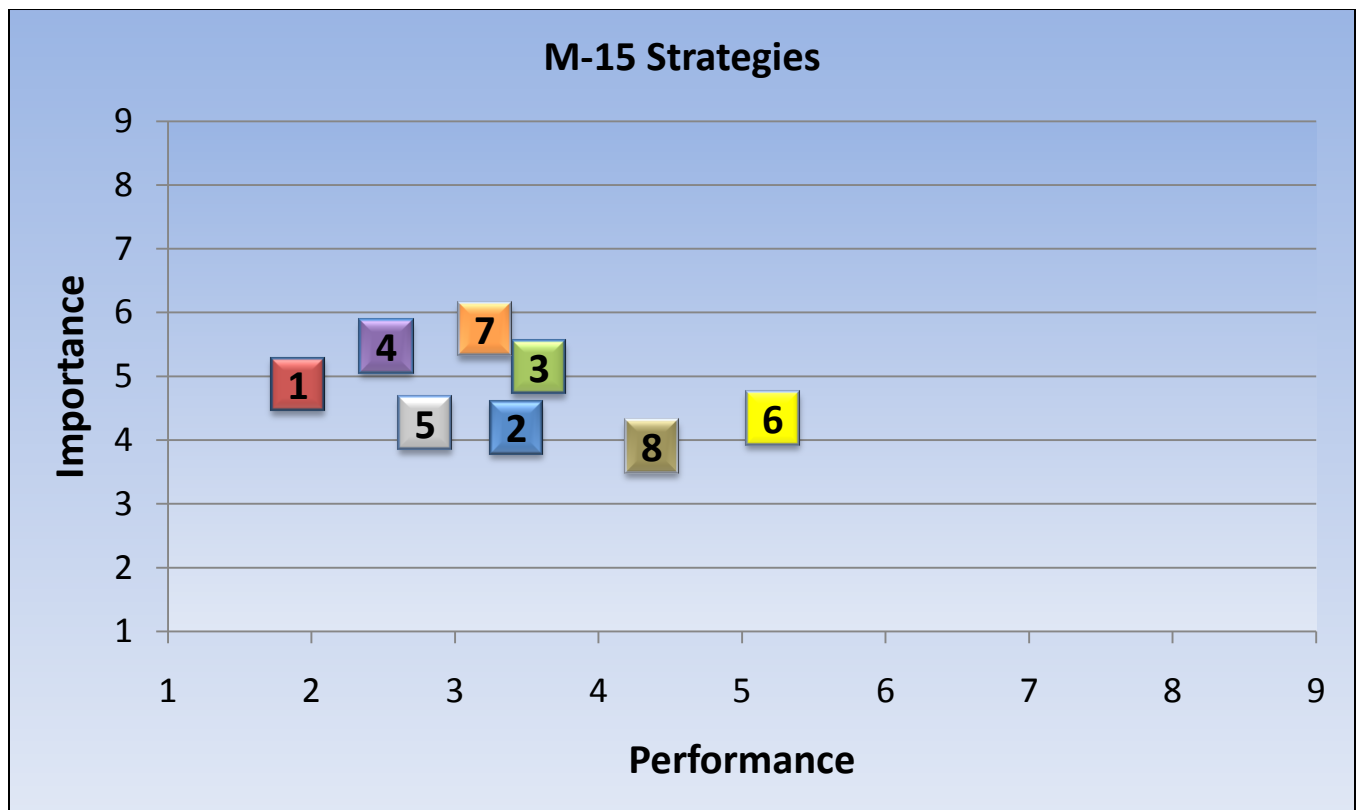
All Strategies Listed

1. Social workers in schools
2. Teach good touch bad touch
3. Partner programs for parents and children
4. Community service and recreation for parents in rural and high poverty areas
5. More parental accountability to reduce frustration Provide mental health services for children
6. Screening for early intervention
7. Education for parents about abuse and neglect
8. Community awareness centers
9. Inc. training within program that already exist – peer counseling. Fatherhood
10. Train law enforcement, doctors and professional who deal with children to recognize potential abuse
11. Train community about awareness and how to report
12. More safe places and hot lines.
13. Jobs for parents
14. Reduce teen pregnancy
15. Sex education in schools
16. Substance abuse programs for youth
17. Teach consequences of abuse and neglect so people will take it seriously
18. Provide assistance to parents who are victims of violence
19. Mentoring programs for young parents
20. Mentoring programs for children
21. Provide child care services for mothers who need to work
22. Pregnant teen mothers to be and teen mothers and strengthening their parenting skills and support system;
23. Access to counseling for children and families, parenting classes and de-stigmatizing mental health issues;
24. Under reporting of CAN and training for CAN for both children and reporters, such as “Good Touch / Bad Touch” in the schools and ongoing training on reporting.
25. Searching out no cost / low cost methods to get these issues addressed.

Top Strategies

1.	Social workers in schools
2.	Teach good touch, bad touch; also about emotional abuse.
3.	Partner programs/mentoring for parents and children, self-esteem, self-worth
4.	Access to community service and recreation for families in rural and high poverty areas
5.	More parental accountability to reduce frustration
6.	Provide mental health services for children
7.	Screening for early intervention
8.	Provider communication/collaboration of resources between each other to coordinate service and reach more families

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Screening for early intervention

Action Steps:

- Head Start, current program; create more awareness about what to do with teachers
- More training for direct care staff
- Expand screening to private daycare and kindergarten
- Social workers connected to daycare, early learning programs to be a resource to teach and refer
- Referral service to identify older children who were missed
- More specific questions through the schools to identify needs for intervention
- More parental involvement with early intervention process

Strategy 2: Access to community service and recreation for families in rural and high poverty areas

Action Steps:

- Community centers with adequate, more staff
- Advertising about service
- Diverse activities and educational programs
- Avenue for mentoring programs
- Transportation
- Organized, team oriented activities/programs.

Strategy 3: Social workers in schools

Action Steps:

- Find a funding source
- Recruit social workers for the jobs
- Get support from school system, parents and community
- Adequate resources to support the social workers
- Find other districts where they have done it before; build a case for it.

Strategy 4: Partner programs/mentoring for parents and children, self-esteem, self-worth

Action Steps:

- Identify grant for funding
- Find and recruit mentors
- Find a place to house it
- Referral program
- Facility
- ID qualified people to implement the program
- Monitor progress to see results
- Find Funding

Catchment Area M-16

Washington County

Participating Stakeholders

Position
AltaPointe
Penelope House
Washington County DHR

All Strategies Listed

1. Increased substance abuse treatments
2. Access to Transportation
3. Parenting training/ mentoring programs for parents
4. Prevention education within the schools
5. Public awareness
6. Education for children with the Mental health system and parents
7. Access to housing
8. Reduce unemployment and poverty
9. Better medical and dental health care for parents and children
10. More resources within state agencies to provide services
11. More access to daycare services
12. Legal means to sanction families without separating the children from the parents
13. Stronger child abuse laws and enforcement of laws
14. More flexibility with rules and regulation with DHR, mental health, juvenile justice system, etc.
15. Latitude of agencies to intervene before abuse occurs; ability to act on early warning signals with sanctions
16. Safe house for distressed parent and child
17. Faith based community programs
18. Changing cultural views on child abuse

Top Strategies

1.	Increase substance abuse programs
2.	Prevention education within the schools
3.	Mandatory parenting classes for all expectant parents
4.	Parenting Training
5.	Flexibility of rules and regulations within the agencies addressing child abuse prevention to act in the best interest of children
6.	Access to transportation

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Increased substance abuse programs**Action Steps:**

- Find funding
- Develop program
- Get money for AltaPointe to do it in Washington County
- Court cooperation with the program (Drug Court)

Strategy 2: Prevention education within the schools**Action Steps:**

- Apply for grant
- Get school personnel involved
- Offer education for all private, public, and faith based schools
- Program needs to be developed for all grades
- Needs to address multi-cultural needs
- Cooperation of the school personnel (Principals)

Strategy 3: Mandatory parenting classes for all expectant parents**Action Steps:**

- Apply for a grant to develop parenting class, starting with the health department clients
- Involve the chief health officer of the state (Don Williamson)
- Mandate parenting class in conjunction with birthing class through the health provider (health department, OBGYN, and doctor)

Strategy 4: Parenting Training**Action Steps:**

- Apply for grant to develop an assessment tool
- Apply for grant to develop a parenting training program
- Develop assessment tool to determine which parents need it most
- Develop classes to meet developmental needs of the child
- Find funding
- Mentoring network for new parents

Strategy 5: Flexibility of rules and regulations within the agencies addressing child abuse prevention to act in the best interest of children

Action Steps:

- Write legislation; included juvenile justice system
- ADCAP's Legislative taskforce
- Multi-needs Committee for child abuse (Donna Glass)

Strategy 6: Access to transportation

Action Steps:

- Apply for transportation grants
- Vouchers for clients (bus passes)
- Purchase bus, hire driver

Catchment Area M-17

Clarke, Monroe, Conecuh, and Escambia Counties

Participating Stakeholders

Position
Clarke County Board of Education
JPO
CPC
DVCU- Victims Advocate, Escambia County
Hope Place Parenting Center
Social Worker/ Public Health
Administrator ADPH
Superintendent Conecuh County School Board
Monroe County Deputy Sheriff
SSC/DHR
Escambia County Probate Judge
Clarke County Title IV Coordinator
Juvenile Court Judge
CPC
Escambia County Schools
Counselor, Conecuh County Schools
Conecuh County Health Department

All Strategies Listed

1. Faith based community programs – University for children and parents through the schools
2. Pre-system intervention programs - prevention
3. Tools like drug court to deal with the family unit
4. Help with affordable childcare
5. More accessible Family resource centers
6. Parent education
7. More people to deliver family resource center services
8. Adequate and accessible mental health resources
9. More Transportation options for cross-county trips; facilitated transportation opportunities
10. Provide a clear definition of what abuse is - parent/caregiver
11. Encourage teachers, churches, the public to report abuse
12. Advertising/Marketing/Community Awareness regarding abuse and mandatory reporting
13. Social Workers presence in schools
14. More DHR staffing for investigation
15. Protection Plans for children from the perpetrator; greater accountability for the abusers
16. Assessment program to assess child abusers to identify the abuse drivers (DHR does this)
17. Accessibility to legal services to address reporting
18. Professional Development and information for individuals dealing with children (school counselors, administrators, teachers etc.)
19. Mentoring programs – Big Brother/Sister
20. Parent Mentoring – home visitation

Top Strategies

1.	Pre-system intervention for prevention
2.	More accessible family resource centers
3.	More people to deliver family resource center services
4.	Parent education

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Pre-system intervention for prevention

Action Steps:

- Deploy juvenile substance abuse programs within the catchment area
- Teen mom parenting classes, counseling, mentoring, parents as teachers
- Utilize HIPPPY program – 3 to 4 year old parent teaching program

Strategy 2: Accessibility and Staffing for Family Resource Centers

Action Steps:

- Establish satellite offices in Atmore, Flomaton
- More assessment and case management of referrals
- More specialized classes/services; develop programs and offering based on referral sources
- Identify areas within the catchment area without family resource centers
- Offering a place for multiple education opportunities (location)
- Formalize a list of resources available within the catchment area

Strategy 3: Parent Education

Action Steps:

- Provide a parenting curriculum for faith-based entities
- Identify the population that needs parenting education
- Link education with government assistance
- Provide incentives (like car seats)
- Collaborate with DHR, PH, and others to identify the population needing education
- Look in to Parent Project (through the school)

Catchment Area M-18

Butler, Crenshaw, Covington, and Coffee Counties

Participating Stakeholders

Position
Coffee County Family Services Center
Covington County Chief JPO
JPO
Covington County DHR
Covington County JPO
Covington County SCAMHC
Director, DHR
Superintendent, Covington County
Butler County Healthy Kids
District Attorney

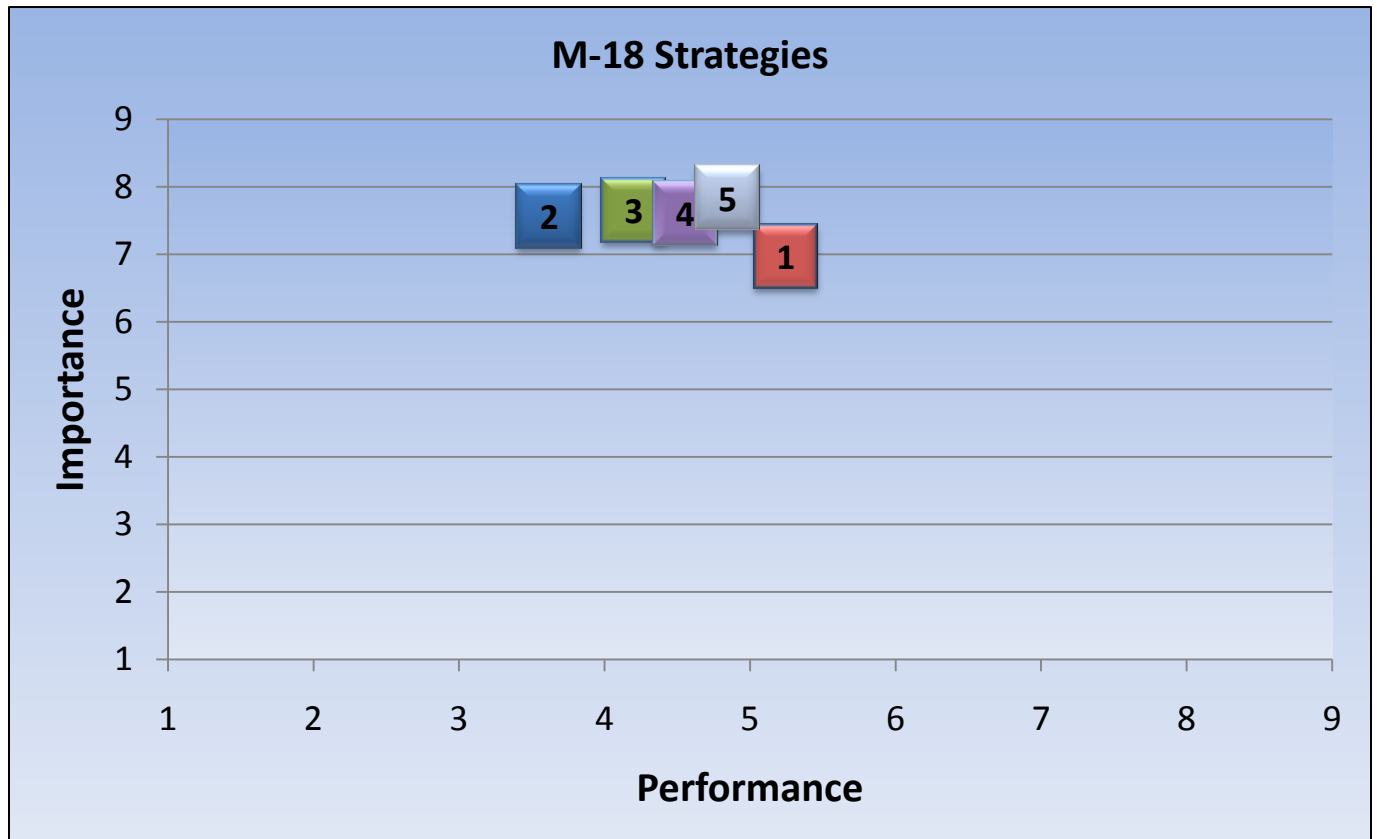
All Strategies Listed

1. Parent education for work
2. Social workers in schools
3. Employment of parents
4. Court sanctions
5. Thorough needs assessments to identify juvenile needs, at risk
6. Easier access and financing for psychological evaluations
7. Immediate response team
8. Abstinence /sex education in schools
9. Appropriate placement in families
10. Earlier education for children on abuse/neglect
11. Accessible anger management class
12. Local intensive outpatient drug treatment
13. Faith based and community support of programs to reduce CA/N.
14. Early intervention on behavior problems through schools and after school programs
15. Proactive school counselors; identify problems in children's lives
16. Qualified shelters for women and children that meet reasonable criteria
17. Low income, safe housing for families
18. Parenting skills education
19. Teen parenting education

Top Strategies

1.	Accessible anger management class
2.	<u>Local</u> intensive outpatient drug treatment
3.	Early intervention on behavior problems through schools and after school programs
4.	Proactive school counselors; identify problems in children's lives
5.	Parenting skills education

Opportunity Map



Action Steps

Strategy 1: Accessible anger management class

Action Steps:

- Need more children to form groups, more references of children
- Include parents
- Collaboration between juvenile courts/judges
- Grant funding
- Fund materials for programs
- Collaboration with schools
- School awareness of laws to take action

Strategy 2: Local intensive outpatient drug treatment

Action Steps:

- Establish a local program like Montgomery
- Currently using Montgomery programs (too much travel time)
- Need to expand adult/parent programs
- Also need children's programs
- Promote faith-based programs that currently exist
- Need more resources to assess needs/problems – more assessment resources
- Share assessment across counties
- Use All Kids and Medicaid case management to provide transportation

Strategy 3: Early intervention on behavior problems through schools and after school programs

Action Steps:

- Better communication between teachers and school counselors/principals and with Mental Health professionals
- Alternative resources rather than court system to address child/school issues
- Social workers in schools; need trained resources in schools to identify and address behavior problems in schools

Strategy 4: Proactive school counselors; identify problems in children's lives

Action Steps:

- Too much testing (other activities) for school counselors; more time for counseling.
- More education and training for school counselors
- Raise the bar on school counselor qualifications; add another counseling job
- Educate school counselors and other administrators (principals, etc.) on available resources

Strategy 5: Parenting skills education**Action Steps:**

- Court mandated classes
- Guidance for parents and children before they get involved in court
- Impact program – on isolated incidences, go to the home.
- Educate about no quick fixes.
- Need to deal with moral issues that influence parenting
- Educate about the consequences of actions; provide more behavior modeling about parenting

Final Thoughts

- More jobs, less welfare would have a big influence on the lives of our children
- More incentives for working, providing for selves. Too much dependence on “a check”. More self-dependence
- Adequate, affordable daycare for working parents
- Too many agencies don’t seem to care enough; lack of coordination
- Having more qualified social workers, educators to serve the children’s needs.

Secondary Research Report

Introduction

The Alabama Department of Child Abuse Prevention (ADCAP) has tasked the AUM Center for Government (AUM) to assist in the development and preparation of a statewide child abuse prevention plan.

The statewide plan will have two primary purposes:

1. To identify segments of the population and regions of the state where the incidence of child abuse and neglect could be reduced with more targeted resources and services; and
2. To identify the specific services the people in these regions need the most.

A secondary purpose of the plan, one that acknowledges that abused children have a higher likelihood of coming in contact with the criminal justice system than children who have not been abused, is to stem the flow of youths into the juvenile justice system by preventing their abuse in the first place, a major goal of the state's Juvenile Justice Act of 2008.

AUM is assisting ADCAP in several ways.

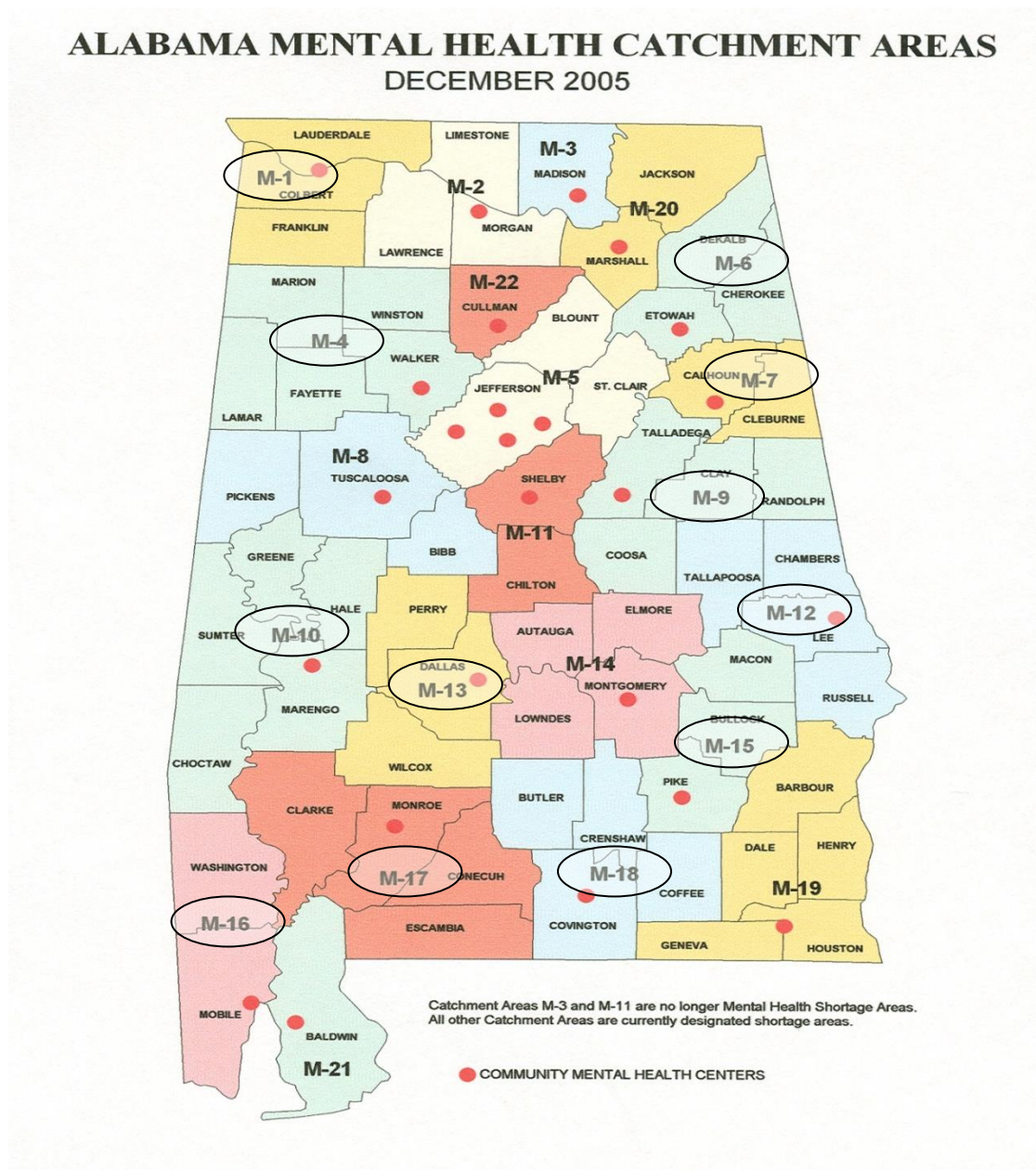
First, the AUM staff has reviewed and abstracted the findings from previous studies about children's services in Alabama, researched and summarized the literature related to best practices for preventing child abuse and neglect, and summarized the Alabama Juvenile Justice Act of 2008.

Second, AUM is identifying the child abuse prevention strategies that are most needed in selected areas of the state and the specific resources required to meet those needs. From May through August of this year, the AUM staff will conduct focus group meetings with stakeholders in twelve (12) selected mental health catchment areas throughout the state to identify the prevention strategies that represent the greatest opportunity for decreasing the incidence of child abuse, catchment area by catchment area. In the Fall, using the findings from the focus groups, AUM will meet with the leadership teams from key state agencies and other service organizations to identify the specific resources and services these agencies can offer to meet the needs in the targeted catchment areas.

Third, AUM will draft the State Plan for Children for the ADCAP Director's review, approval, and dissemination.

Alabama Catchment Area Selection

ADCAP, drawing on the extensive “field” experience of its staff, selected the mental health catchment areas throughout the state that demonstrate the greatest needs for child abuse prevention services. The selected catchment areas are circled on the state’s catchment area map below. ADCAP will survey the remainder of the state next year (2012).



Catchment Area Counties

Below is the county breakdown of the selected catchment areas.

Selected Areas 2010			
M-1 Lauderdale Colbert Franklin	M-7 Calhoun Cleburne	M-12 Tallapoosa Chambers Lee Russell	M-16 Washington
M-4 Fayette Lamar Marion Winston Walker	M-9 Clay Randolph Talladega Coosa	M-13 Perry Dallas Wilcox	M-17 Clarke Monroe Conecuh Escambia
M-6 DeKalb Cherokee Etowah	M-10 Hale Greene Sumter Marengo Choctaw	M-15 Pike Bullock Macon	M-18 Butler Crenshaw Covington Coffee

Selected Areas 2011		
M-2 Limestone Morgan Lawrence	M-8 Tuscaloosa Pickens Bibb	M-19 Barbour Dale Henry Houston Geneva
M-3 Madison	M-11 Shelby Chilton	M-20 Jackson Marshall
M-5 Blount Jefferson St. Clair	M-14 Elmore Autauga Lowndes Montgomery	M-21 Baldwin M-22 Cullman

Key Stakeholders

The successful implementation of such a plan will require the engagement and collaboration of a number of key stakeholders throughout Alabama. The catchment area focus groups followed by the meetings with statewide service providers (and funding sources) will include representatives from the stakeholder groups (listed below).

- Alabama Department of Mental Health (Community Mental Health)
- Alabama Department of Public Health (County Health Departments)
- Alabama Department of Human Resources (County DHR Office)
- Alabama Department of Education (Local School Counselors)
- Alabama Department of Youth Service (County JPO's)
- Alabama Department of Children's Affairs (Representation from local CPC's)
- Alabama Attorney General's office
- Alabama Administrative Office of Courts (Local DA's)
- Alabama Civil Justice Foundation
- Children's First Foundation
- Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence (local Shelter in Area)
- Partnership for Children
- Voices for Alabama Children
- Bradford Health Services
- Alabama Association of Child Caring Agencies
- Alabama Adoptive and Foster Parent Association
- Faith Bases Community Rep.

Prevention Strategies

In order to gain a better understanding the causal factors for both child abuse and juvenile delinquency throughout the state of Alabama and the prevention strategies that are the most effective at preventing child abuse, AUM tapped a number of resources, including the Alabama's Children's Policy Council, Act 4 Juvenile Justice: A Nationwide Initiative Addressing Reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and the 2006 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook.

The research helped the AUM team understand more about the kinds of programs and services that our state needs and the kinds of prevention strategies recognized as effective by researchers.

The research also provided AUM’s team with the information they will need as they conduct focus group sessions with stakeholders in the targeted catchment areas.

The focus groups, working from a list of the “best practice” prevention and intervention strategies (listed below), will identify the strategies that offer the best chances of reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect, and tangentially, stemming the flow of youth into the juvenile justice system in their communities. From those lists, the groups will further define the specific approaches and resources they will need to implement the strategies. These prioritized lists of intervention strategies and resource needs will serve as the core resource documents this Fall when AUM’s staff meets with key service provider and funding agencies to develop the statewide prevention plan.

“Best Practices” for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

- More comprehensive parenthood training for “at risk” populations
- Expanded childcare options for working parents
- More effective training for children and young adults in how to protect themselves from abuse, conflict resolution, internet safety, and “bullying” prevention
- Widespread community awareness and involvement in abuse prevention
- Access to mental health services for both children and families
- Effective and accessible substance abuse programs for parents and adult partners of parents
- Community-wide training for health care providers and school/daycare personnel to identify and report abuse
- Shelters for abused women and children
- Access to legal remedies for abused children and partners
- Licensed, trained, and effective foster care
- Professionally staffed residential care for children from abusive settings
- Crisis care programs that provide immediate assistance to parents in a time of crisis by offering a telephone helpline, crisis caretakers, crisis nurseries, and crisis counseling. (Every DHR is required to have a 24-hour crisis care program).
- Community-wide home visitation programs for new parents

Implementation of the Plan

ADCAP will oversee the implementation of the plan by:

- Targeting ADCAP-administered grants to the “best opportunity” service providers and programs in each catchment area;
- Working with other state agencies to focus their resources on the “best opportunities”;
- Educating legislators and their staffs about the plan and the importance of focusing resources on the “best opportunities”;
- Conducting a public awareness campaign to draw attention to the unique opportunity the plan offers—reducing the incidence of child abuse and stemming the flow of youth into the juvenile justice system; and
- Monitoring the implementation of the plan and reporting progress to key stakeholders.

Summary

Putting together a Statewide Plan for Children by combining “best practice” research with the “street level” knowledge of key stakeholders in selected catchment areas represents a unique opportunity to help children, and use precious staff and funding resources judiciously. AUM’s team believes that the information they bring back from the intensive focus group sessions in each catchment area will provide statewide service and funding organizations with better information than they’ve ever had about where to focus their time and money.

With this targeted approach, Alabama could see a reduction in the incidence of child abuse and neglect in the near term, and fewer young people entering the juvenile justice system in the longer term—a payoff well worth the effort.

Reference

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Appendix

Appendix A

Summary of Juvenile Justice Act

The purpose of the Alabama Juvenile Justice Act of 2008 is to facilitate the care, protection, and discipline of children who come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The following goals have been established for the court:

- (1) To preserve and strengthen the family of the child whenever possible, including improvement of the home environment of the child.
- (2) To remove the child from the custody of his or her parent or parents only when it is judicially determined to be in his or her best interests or for the safety and protection of the public.
- (3) To reunite a child with his or her parent or parents as quickly and as safely as possible when the child has been removed from the custody of his or her parent or parents unless reunification is judicially determined not to be in the best interests of the child.
- (4) To secure for any child removed from parental custody the necessary treatment, care, guidance, and discipline to assist him or her in becoming a responsible, productive member of society.
- (5) To promote a continuum of services for children and their families from prevention to aftercare, considering wherever possible, prevention, diversion, and early intervention.
- (6) To promote the use of community-based alternatives as deterrents to acts of juvenile delinquency and as least restrictive dispositional alternatives.
- (7) To hold a child found to be delinquent accountable for his or her actions to the extent of the age, education, mental and physical condition, and background of the child, and all other relevant factors and to provide a program of supervision, care, and rehabilitation, including restitution by the child to the victim of his or her delinquent acts.
- (8) To achieve the foregoing goals in the least restrictive setting necessary, with a preference at all times for the preservation of the family and the integration of parental accountability and participation in treatment and counseling programs.

Some major changes that promote and support detention reform values and strategies are:

- (1) Prohibits secure custody for status offenders and very young children
- (2) For status offenders who violate a valid court order, caps detention at 72 hours within any 6-month period

- (3) Empowers courts to divert inappropriate cases from formal processing through “best interest” screening
 - (4) Clarifies that unwillingness to assume custody is not a lawful basis for detention
 - (5) Bars schools from filing ungovernable petitions
- No child in need of supervision, unless also a delinquent child, shall be ordered to be placed in an institution or facility established for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children unless the juvenile probation officer submits a written recommendation and the juvenile court finds upon a further hearing that the child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation pursuant to any prior disposition.
 - Effective October 1, 2009, status offenders, as defined in this article, shall not be detained or confined in secure custody, except that a status offender who is charged with or who commits a violation of a valid court order may be detained in secure custody in a juvenile detention facility for up to 72 hours in a 6-month period, provided that all conditions set forth in subdivision (3) of subsection (b) are satisfied.”
 - Children aged 10 and younger shall not be detained or confined in secure custody, unless the children are charged with Class A felonies or other offenses causing death or serious bodily injury to persons.
 - Children 11 or 12 years of age may only be detained or confined in secure custody by orders of juvenile courts, unless the children are charged with Class A felonies or other offenses causing death or serious bodily injury to persons.
 - The presiding juvenile court judge may appoint not less than five nor more than 25 citizens of the county, known for their interest in the welfare of children, who shall serve without compensation, to constitute and be the advisory board of the juvenile court in matters relating to the welfare of children. ***The membership of the advisory board shall be inclusive and reflect the racial, gender, geographic, urban or rural, and economic diversity of the county.*** The advisory board shall organize by electing officers and by adopting bylaws, rules, and regulations for its government as it shall deem best for the purposes of this chapter. The board shall hold office at the pleasure of the juvenile court or of the judge thereof.

The duties of the advisory board shall be as follows:

- (1) To assist the juvenile court in securing the services of volunteer juvenile probation officers when the services of those officers shall be deemed necessary or desirable.
- (2) To visit institutions which are charged with caring for children and, whenever practicable, other institutions to which the juvenile court from time to time may award legal custody.
- (3) To advise and cooperate with the juvenile court upon all matters relating to the welfare of children.
- (4) To recommend to the juvenile court any and all needful measures for the purpose of carrying out the provisions and intent of this chapter and to make themselves familiar with the work of the juvenile court pursuant to this chapter.
- (5) To make, from time to time, a report to the public of the work of the juvenile court.

Parts of the Act that are important to this program and why

- Part §12-15-101 defines the purpose of the Act, which correlates with the purpose of ADCAP.
- Part §12-15-104 discusses the responsibilities of the advisory board. It seems wise to develop and maintain a relationship with this board as they will monitor decide what programs are in the best interest of the child.
- Part §12-15-208 defines who shall not be confined, our constituents.

Appendix B

Below is a chart showing the ten needs for Alabama’s children gathered by the Children’s Policy Council, including the metrics that each county used to measure the need.

Children Are Safe	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cases of child abuse and neglect ▪ Juveniles charges with violent crimes (delinquency) ▪ Drug arrests ▪ Percentage of students reporting being afraid at school ▪ Vulnerable families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of juvenile petitions for domestic violence ▪ Preventable teen deaths ▪ Children in foster care ▪ Occurrence of repeat maltreatment in county
Children Are Healthy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obesity ▪ Insured by free or low cost insurance ▪ Health Index ▪ Births to unwed teens ▪ Children without health insurance ▪ Missed appointments/Children missing needed follow up appointments for medical ▪ dental ▪ etc. ▪ Percentage of high school youths reporting past 30-day use of any illicit drug ▪ Children with insulin dependent diabetes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of low weight births ▪ Children registered for ALL KIDS ▪ Percentage of Alabama youth who are overweight ▪ Teen pregnancy rate ▪ Rate of juvenile substance use as indicated by PRIDE survey data ▪ Percentage of high school students reporting increase in monthly Meth use ▪ Student reported monthly use of alcohol ▪ Annual use of alcohol by students grades 6-12
Children Are Ready For School	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DIBELS (Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills) ▪ First grade retention rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Graduation rate ▪ Number of 4 year olds receiving high quality state funded Pre-K
Children Are Successful In School	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dropout rate ▪ Graduation rate ▪ Percentage of youth meeting or exceeding writing standards ▪ Violation of parental responsibility charges filed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Truancy cases filed ▪ Percentage of students passing graduation exam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Math ○ Reading

Children Transition Successfully To Adulthood

- Graduation rate
- Dropout rate
- Passing the graduation exam

Children Stay Out Of Trouble

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status offenders committed to DYS ▪ in poverty ▪ Significant discipline problems/Juvenile violent crime court referral ▪ Delinquency cases filed ▪ Lack of detention bed space for juvenile offenders ▪ CHINS complaints ▪ Average number of arrests in the city schools ▪ Juvenile substance abuse court referral rate ▪ Truancy rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probationers with assault related offenses ▪ Juveniles in detention ▪ Cyber bullying and “Sexting” Involving children ▪ DYS Commitments ▪ Juvenile Arrests in County ▪ Juvenile court theft charges ▪ Number of available intervention programs for status offenders ▪ Juvenile arrests for possession of illegal drugs |
|--|--|

Families Are Strong And Stable

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Births to unmarried teens ▪ Chins cases ▪ Median household income ▪ Family drug court participants ▪ Children living in poverty ▪ Vulnerable families ▪ Average number of divorces in county per year ▪ Cases of child abuse and neglect ▪ Single parent families with children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Graduation rates ▪ Juvenile violent crime court referral rate ▪ Percentage of parents who set clear rules ▪ Number of drug arrests ▪ Divorce rate ▪ Total yearly court filings (chins delinquency & dependency) ▪ Law enforcement response to domestic violence calls |
|---|---|

Families Are Hopeful And Positively Engaged In Children’s Development

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Juvenile substance abuse court referral rate ▪ Amount of collected child support ▪ Child dependency cases ▪ Births to unmarried teens ▪ Low weights births ▪ Number of people who have completed classes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From fatherhood initiative ▪ Indicated cases of child abuse and neglect ▪ Total number of charges for alcohol and illegal drugs ▪ Children in poverty ▪ Median family income |
|---|--|

Communities Are Safe, Engaged, And Supportive

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ▪ Juvenile court referrals | ▪ Homeless rate |
| ▪ CPC attendance | ▪ Percentage of students who take part in community activities |
| ▪ Vulnerable families | ▪ Juvenile violent crime arrest rate |
| ▪ Seeking services outside the county | |

Communities Are Thriving

- | |
|--|
| ▪ Free and reduced meals |
| ▪ Youth employment rate |
| ▪ Number of children below poverty level |

Appendix C

Types and Causes of Juvenile Abuse and Crime

Child abuse is any harm to or neglect of a child by another person that presents an imminent risk or results in serious physical or emotional harm or even death of a minor. Neglect is the most prevalent form of child maltreatment in the United States. Abuse in children may be physical, sexual, emotional, mental, or a combination of any of these forms. Although abuse occurs among all genders, races, educational backgrounds and socioeconomic groups, it is more common in families with a history of domestic violence, substance abuse problems, and those living in poverty or facing other socioeconomic disadvantages such as unemployment.

Regardless of the nature of abuse, it almost always results in psychological damage for its victims and can lead to increased anxiety and stress, low self-esteem, learning disorders and mental illnesses. Prolonged abuse can put victims at risk for substance abuse, high-risk sexual behaviors, poor health, poor academic performance, suicidal ideation and untimely death.

A study conducted at Georgia State University by the Andrew Young School of Policy Studies (2006) found that child abuse almost doubles the probability of engaging in many types of crime. According to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook (2006), the most prevalent types of crime committed by youth in Alabama are incorrigibility, drug crimes (other than trafficking), sexual assault, simple assault, theft, burglary, and public order (see chart below). The causes for these crimes are generally associated with dysfunctional families, problems at school, and community environments.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Under Alabama law, child abuse is harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare which can occur through non-accidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse or attempted sexual abuse; sexual exploitation or attempted sexual exploitation (ADHR). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines child abuse or maltreatment as any act or series of acts of commission or omission by a parent or other caregiver that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a child. Most child abuse occurs in a child's home, with a smaller amount occurring in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with. There are four major categories of child abuse: neglect, physical abuse, psychological/emotional abuse, and sexual abuse.

Neglect is when the responsible adult fails to provide adequately for various needs, including

physical (failure to provide adequate food, clothing, or hygiene), emotional (failure to provide nurturing or affection), educational (failure to enroll a child in school), or medical (failure to medicate the child or take him or her to the doctor).

Physical abuse is the intentional use of physical force against a child that results in, or has the potential to result in, physical injury. Physical abuse includes physical acts ranging from those which do not leave a physical mark on the child to acts which cause permanent disability, disfigurement, or death.

Psychological abuse is the intentional caregiver behavior that conveys to a child that s/he is worthless, flawed, unloved, unwanted, endangered, or valued only in meeting another's needs. This behavior may include blaming, belittling, confining, exploiting, etc.

Sexual abuse is any completed or attempted sexual act, sexual contact with, or exploitation of a child by a caregiver.

Major Causes of Child Abuse and Neglect

Numerous environmental factors can contribute to child neglect and abuse. The causes of child abuse in the United States are complex. Important contributing factors include family structure and size, poverty, alcohol and substance abuse, domestic violence, and community violence. Studies have found that children of single parents are at a higher risk for physical abuse and for all types of neglect. Probable factors that may contribute to this are: stress of single parenthood, inability to cope, and poor parenting skills. According to Child Welfare Information Gateway, there are five sets of risk and protective factors for child neglect – they are as follows:

Situational risk factors

- Acute life stress
- Acute mental health and physical health crisis
- Acute school problems
- Acute family relationship conflict

Enduring risk factors

- Child behavior, mental health, or physical health problems
- Caregiver mental health or physical health problems
- Impaired caregiver-child relationship
- Substance abuse
- Family conflict
- Social isolation
- Everyday stress

Enduring protective factors

- Family system strengths
- Supportive caregiver-child relationship coping strategies
- Coping strategies
- Social support
- Readiness for change

Underlying risk factors

- Poverty
- Caregiver childhood adversity
- Experiencing racism
- Violence in community

Underlying protective factors

- Spirituality
- Cultural roots
- Community connections
- Economic stability

Most Common Juvenile Crimes and Causes

The most common juvenile offenses include curfew violations, incorrigibility (a child who consistently balks at his parents' demands/instructions, is habitually truant from school, often runs away from home, violates curfew, and/or abuses alcohol), juvenile criminal mischief (a crime in which a minor damages the property of others or causes substantial inconvenience to a property owner), juvenile disorderly conduct (a behavior that disturbs the public peace and propriety, shocks the community, or offends the public sense of morality. It may include fighting, abusive language or gestures, and obstruction of or interference with the normal use of a public area), juvenile drug possession, juvenile simple assault (the *threat* or attempt of violence upon another), juvenile theft, running away, truancy, underage alcohol consumption, vandalism, weapons possession, and DUI.

Specific to Alabama, the Census of Juveniles in residential Placement Databook details these offense profiles for Alabama:

Detailed Offense Profile for Alabama, 2006

Most serious offense	Total
Total	1,752
Delinquency	1,431
Person	381
Criminal homicide	6
Sexual assault	111
Robbery	42
Aggravated assault	18
Simple assault	111
Other person	93
Property	294
Burglary	105
Theft	108
Auto theft	30
Arson	12
Other property	39
Drug	129
Trafficking	6
Other drug	123
Public order	144
Weapons	36
Alcohol	6
Other public order	102
Technical violation	480
Violent Crime Index*	177
Property Crime Index**	255
Status offense	321
Running away	45
Truancy	51
Incorrigibility	153
Curfew violation	15
Underage drinking	42
Other status offense	18

* Includes criminal homicide, violent sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

** Includes burglary, theft, auto theft, & arson.

These behaviors are often caused by poor family functioning or dynamics, school problems, youth characteristics or community problems. For example, research indicates that risk factors for potential truancy include domestic violence, academic problems, substance abuse, lack of parental involvement in education, and chronic health problems. Research also indicates that many youth who run away were physically or sexually abused at home in the year prior to their runaway episode. Family dysfunction and drug use in the company of the child are also endangerment factors for youth who run away.

Appendix D

Services and Service Providers within each County

County	Services 2008-2009
Autauga	Partnerships with Sheriff's Department, Prattville P.D.; local churches to distribute the Resource Brochure for the Central Alabama Electric Cooperative Annual Meeting Parent Forums
Baldwin	None Listed
Barbour	Unified Prevention Systems Operation Save Teens KidsCheck
Bibb	Drug Prevention Program-Operation Save our Teens About Face Program DADS Program-Youth Leadership Retreat- Cecil Crews Park-community wide Fatherhood Program 4-H ATV
Blount	None Listed
Bullock	Sheriff's Kids and Cops day project
Butler	Family Resource Center-
Calhoun	agency for substance abuse prevention provides school and community based prevention services county is developing a "Day School" LINC Independent Decision Program HIPPIY

Chambers	<p>Second Chance</p> <p>www.chamberscpc.homestead.com</p> <p>Developed a new intervention program for first-time misdemeanor domestic violence offenders.</p>
Cherokee	<p>Extended Families for Kids</p> <p>Graduation Coach of Gaylesville High School</p> <p>Family Dependency Court Grant was awarded to Cherokee County</p>
Chilton	juvenile anger management and domestic violence education courses
Choctaw	None Listed
Clarke	None Listed
Clay	<p>Let the children experience a new culture and country - "Back to Basics" Day Camps</p> <p>Farm Day – July 8th, 2009</p> <p>Entrepreneurship Club</p> <p>Youth Yard Sale</p> <p>Internet Awareness and Security</p>
Cleburne	<p>World of Work Program</p> <p>Middle School Mentoring</p> <p>Be Extreme Program</p> <p>HEARTS Program</p> <p>Reading Initiatives in Elementary</p> <p>Pre-K Program</p>
Coffee	<p>Children's Medical Insurance</p> <p>Drop-Out Resource Guide</p> <p>Early Earning Program</p> <p>Healthy Baby Teen Program</p>

Colbert	On-line job board SEAN Tracker 211 Community Assistance Network Helping Families Initiative Program Family Success Center
Conecuh	Family Resource Center Compass Academy
Coosa	A Partnership Grant provided Cheaha Mental Health Counselor at school Dental Bus-dental screening for children grades K-4
Covington	\$21,000 Workforce Development Grant Girl Career Conference High School Peer Helper Program Drug-Free Uniform Patch Program
Crenshaw	None Listed
Cullman	Cullman Partnership for Youth, partnership between Cullman District Court, District Attorney's Office, Cullman Regional Medical Center for Trauma Prevention Program.
Dale	Reality Check
Dallas	Teen Pregnancy Task Force Fatherhood Initiative Program Safe School Challenge Program Teen Court- Juvenile diversion program Juvenile Conference Committee organize a CASA program
DeKalb	In Planning, working with local social service organizations: The DeKalb county Children's Policy council addressed the relationship between drug use and violence

Elmore	UPS- Prevention System Grant/ Sustainability planning programs continue Family Resource Center New Parenting Motherhood programs with Alabama Corrections
Escambia	The Drop Out Specialist
Etowah	Children's Policy Council held Health Screenings The Children's Policy Council of Etowah County obtained funding to contract a part-time Community Coordinator
Fayette	Tobacco Prevention Early Care Committee
Franklin	Drug testing for ALL students Head Start Alcohol Education Learn & Serve Program Juvenile Intervention Program Drug Court
Geneva	Family Resource center Tobacco Intervention Program- NIP IT
Greene	Greene County Children's Policy Council after-school tutorial program for kids AT RISK
Hale	None Listed
Henry	Boys and Girls Club for Henry County
Houston	Wise Center Alfred Saliba Family Services Center and Boys and Girls Clubs
Jackson	Mental Health Center
Jefferson	Safety and Health Work Groups County primarily partners with local organizations

Jefferson	School Nurses Network Children's Hospital Partnership multi-disciplinary Brown Bag Lunch Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence, Early Care and Education Work Group:
Jefferson	Engaged the community in networking, information sharing and capacity building through monthly presentations of the Council. Developed a website www.jeffersoncountychildren.org
Jefferson	Developed a comprehensive business plan to guide current and on-going activities of the Council and the work groups.
Lamar	None Listed
Lauderdale	Lauderdale County Children's Policy Council, includes several sub committees
Lawrence	P.A.T. Conference
Lee	Children are Safe and Children Stay Out of Trouble
Limestone	Partnerships with local community health services organizations
Lowndes	Helping Lowndes Families Initiative Law Day Activities Website expansion www.lowndescountycpc.org
Macon	The Outreach Modification Program
Madison	Juvenile Conference Committee Juvenile Mental Health Court Parent Project Juvenile Redirection Program Youth Opps. Program Fun Learning PGM
Marengo	None Listed

Marion	County Counseling Parenting Classes, enforcement and prosecution of juvenile delinquency cases, CHINS cases and truancy cases
Marshall	Family Resource Center Career Center Launch Program Vocational Rehabilitation Employment Services Unified Prevention Systems Medicaid
Mobile	Gun Program that targeted juvenile gun charges Community Advisory Boards and partnering with law enforcement, city/county leadership, school community leaders, Children's Policy Council
Monroe	B. Turner 21st century Leadership Club
Montgomery	Helping Montgomery Families Initiative Office of School Readiness 4,500 Parenting Kits Family Guidance Center Gift of Life's Nurse Family Partnership
Morgan	Enrich & Impact Program Children in the Middle Program- early intervention
Perry	Various Community Outreach Programs
Pickens	Juvenile Re-Direction Program Secured grants for drug prevention programs, after school programs, arts programs New building for DHR

Pike	None Listed
Randolph	None Listed
Russell	Collaboration with CVCC Community College LPN program offered to high school students Free Credit recovery and Grade recovery programs
Shelby	Number One county in Alabama since 2000 for child well-being according to VOICES for Alabama's Children KIDS COUNT book
St.Clair	Indigent Youth Day Program Child Abuse Awareness Month Children's Place Program
Sumter	Children of the Village Network
Talladega	21st Century grant fund after school programs Ala. Reading Initiative Family Service Center Talladega County Education Foundation Child Care Central Child Care MGT Agency
Tallapoosa	Partnered with East Alabama Mental Health for the Tobacco Grant
Tuscaloosa	Supports the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) Project CEASE (UPS grant) Children's Policy Council
Walker	Child Abuse Community Awareness HIPPY Jasper Family Service Center Jason Foundation
Washington	None Listed

Wilcox	<p>Dolly Parton Imagination Library where every child in Wilcox County under the age of five receives a book/month</p> <p>Co-sponsored a Youth Revival</p>
Winston	<p>Winston Co. Adolescent Substance Abuse Program</p> <p>Tobacco Prevention Program</p>

Appendix E

Alabama Department of Child Abuse Prevention Summary

Mission

The Department of Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention- Children's Trust Fund advocates, promotes, and funds community-based programs that prevent Alabama's children from abuse and neglect. CTF is the only state agency solely focused on prevention programming.

Programs

Traditional (school) programs:

- Conducted mostly in school settings to impact child abuse at the primary and secondary levels and encompass all program types.

Family Resource Centers:

- Community-based program

Home Visiting:

- Community-based program

Parent Education:

- Community-based program

Respite Care:

- Community-based program

Mentoring Children of Prisoners:

- Serves children of prisoners and their families. Programs recruit/screen mentors, match mentors with children and supervise the matches.

Children's First:

- At-risk youth programs serve individuals age 8-17 that are experiencing factors which brought them to the attention of school systems, courts, and county facilitation teams.

Fatherhood:

- Programs include education (GED), job training, child support education, substance abuse and physical rehabilitation referral, domestic violence education and referral, mediation of visitation and custody issues, and education sessions on the rights and responsibilities of fatherhood.

Healthy Marriage:

- Provides healthy relationships services through education and support systems.